The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British Foreign), Banks, Bonds, Railways, Miscellaneous, Insurance, Assurance, Gas, ter, and Dock Shares.
BUSINESS negociated in Shares not having a general market value.
BUSINESS in all COLLIERY and IRON Shares.
Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.
Monthly and Daily Price Lists issued.

Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following or part:—20 Bower's Allerton; 10 Bilson, 7s. 6d. (cum div.); 25 Cardiff and Swansea; 20 Cedar Creek, £1¾; 100 Crenver Abraham, 4s. 6d.; 50 Chontales, 9s. 6d.; 50 Chapel House, £4 1s. 3d.; 10 Dia- ond Fuel; 100 Don Pedro, 12s.; 50 Glaisdale Quarry; 10 Hingston, £3½; 100 vall, 8s. 6d.; 25 Langdale Chemical; 20 Lawes ditto, £5 17s. 6d.; 25 Newcastle to; 20 New Sharlston; 100 Old Treburgett (ordinary), 6s.; 100 Penstruthal, s.; 100 Plynlimmon, 3s. 9d.; 20 Positive, 15s.; 50 Rookhope, 10s.; 50 Rica, 5s.; South Roman Gravels, 17s. 9d.; 5 Thorp's Gawber, £12 5s.; 40 Welsh Freehold; West Tankerville, 23s. 9d.; 100 Yorke Peninsula, 7s. 6d.

BUSINESS also in Carn Brea, Dolcoath, Tincroft, Emma, Flagstaff, Port Phillip, Richmond at special rates.
NOTE.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY shares, yielding at pre- nt price upwards of 17 per cent. Also BILSON AND CRUMP, THORP'S GAWBER, VALL, PLYNLIMMON, and GLAISDALE QUARRY.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Transacts business in MINING and COLLIERY Shares of every description. nglish and Foreign Stocks, Colonial Government Bonds, Railways, Banks, and Miscellaneous Shares, and all Securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION.
Purchases and Sales negociated in Unmarketable Stocks and Shares.
Speculative Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.
References given and required when necessary.
A Stock and Share List forwarded to *bona fide* Investors free on application.
Bankers: The National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

W. H. B. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

50 Bog, 11s. 3d.
10 Blue Tent.
25 Birdseye Ck., £2 8s 9
20 Bilson and Crump.
50 Bampfylde, £1⅝.
153 Crenver & Abraham.
100 Chontales, 9s. 6d.
1 Carn Brea, £423¼.
40 Chapel House, £4⅛.
50 Chicago (Silver).
25 Cedar Creek.
50 Cathedral, 21s. 6d.
20 Cardiff and Swansea.
10 Cape Copper, £32¼.
100 Clee Hill Colliery.
3 Dolcoath, £443¼.
40 Devon Consols, £1 18 9
50 East Caradon, £1 3s
40 Emma (Silver), 33s. 6d
10 East Lovell, £6⅝.
30 Eberhardt, £3 18s. 9d.
100 Frontino, 6s. 3d.
50 Flagstaff, £3 1s. 3d.
100 Gold, 10s. 6d.
25 Gawton, 12s. 6d.
60 Gold Run, 18s. 6d.
40 Hingston, 13s. 6d.
75 Javali, 8s. 9d.
50 Last Chance, 21s. 6d.
20 Ladywell, £2 15s.
25 Marke Valley, 21s. 6d.
50 Malabar, 13s. 6d.
50 Malpaso, 18s. 6d.
25 New Consols, £2.
30 New Quebrada, £4 3 9
150 Old Treburgett, 8s. 6d.
25 Prince Patrick.
30 Pennerley, 33s.
50 Penstruthal, 13s. 9d.
100 Plynlimmon, 3s.
70 Port Phillip, 14s.
50 Prince of Wales, 8s 9d.
30 Parys Mountain, 9s 6
20 Roman Grav., £12 8 9
25 Richmond, £7½.
100 Rookhope, 9s. 6d.
50 St. Patrick.
30 Sweetland Crk., £2 3 9
40 So. Roman Grav., 19s.
13 So. Condurrow, £4 8 9
20 Tankerville, £9⅝.
1 Tincroft, £22⅞.
50 Tecoma, 28s. 9d.
25 Uni. Mexican, £3½.
10 Van, £22⅞.
30 Van Consols, £2 13s. 9
10 Wh. Grenville, £4⅜.
10 West Chiverton.
75 West Maria, 5s. 6d.
5 Wheal Peevor, £53½.
15 Wheal Uny, £3.
10 Wheal Kitty.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C. (Established 10 years),
has SPECIAL BUSINESS in South Condurrow and Prince Patrick Shares, at close price.
Now ready, "How to Invest," forwarded on receipt of eighteen penny stamps, post free. All descriptions of security reviewed.

JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Turkish Six Per Cents. of 1854, 1858, 1862, 1865, 1871, and 1873 specially recommended; Wheal Grenville and Treleigh Wood, also Wheal Peevor and Crebor shares.
Business transacted at the following rates of commission:—Foreign Stocks, ⅛ per cent.; and Mining Shares of £4 each and upwards, 1¼ per cent.; under £4, 1s. per share.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.
Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on 'Change bought and sold.
Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—

Altami Colliery.
Bilson and Crump.
Bagnall, John.
Butler's Wharf.
Brighton Aquarium.
Cardiff and Swansea.
Chapel House.
Central Swedish.
City Offices.
Diamond Rock.
Diamond Fuel.
Earle's Shipbuilding.
Ebbw Vale.
Eley Brothers.
Fairbairn Engineering.
Fore-street Warehouse.
Foster, Porter, and Co.
Hudson's Bay.
Hooper's Telegraph.
Littledean Colliery.
Nant-y-Glo.
Newport Abercarn.
New Sharlston.
Pawson and Co.
Peninsular & Oriental.
Phosphate Sewage.
Richards and Co.
Silkstone Fall.
Thorp's Gawber.
Whitehaven.
West Mostyn.
Welsh Freehold.

MR. WILLIAM WARD
(LATE WARD AND LITTLEWOOD),
CROSBY HOUSE,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

JOHN MOSS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
234 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., transact Business for cash or account on all descriptions of Stocks and Shares.
J. M. and Co. strongly advise the immediate purchase of North Prince Patrick shares, as a great rise is certain. We have just inspected this mine. Report on application.
Fortnightly accounts opened on advantageous terms.
J. M. and Co. have BUSINESS in the undermentioned SHARES, at quoted prices, free of commission:—

40 Bampfylde, 32s.
30 Birdseye, £2 3s. 9d.
20 Cape Copper, £31.
5 Carn Brea, £44.
50 Chapel House, £4.
40 Chicago.
70 Chontales, 8s.
70 Cedar Creek, 29s.
10 Devon Cons., £1⅞.
65 Don Pedro, 11s.
25 Eberhardt, £4.
30 Emma, £1⅝.
45 Flagstaff, £2⅞.
60 Frontino, 6s.
100 Gold Run, 16s.
20 Great Laxey, £11¼.
50 Hingston, 12s.
30 Last Chance, £1.
50 New Rosario, 6 .
40 New Quebrada, £3½.
50 North Prince Patr. 21s
80 Old Treburgett, 7s.
75 Parys Mountain, 8s. 6
40 Pennerley, 32s.
100 Penstruthal, 12s. 6d.
50 Prince Patrick.
50 Prince of Wales, 8s.
30 Roman Gravels, £12¾
25 Richmond, £7½.
20 So. Condurrow, £4¾.
25 So. Prince Patrick, 36s
70 St. David's, 22s.
30 Sweetland, £2½.
20 Tankerville, £9¼.
15 Van, £23.
25 Van Consols, £2¾.
20 W. Esgair Lle, £2.
10 West Chiverton, £2¾.
50 Whitby Gas.

Circular for February can be had on application.
Bankers: The London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

MR. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 Years),
can sell the following SHARES, at prices annexed:—

15 Alamillos, £2½.
50 Bampfylde, 27s. 6d.
20 Bog, 11s.
2 Carn Brea, £423¼.
5 Cape Copper, £32¼.
10 Colorado, £3 8s. 9d.
40 Devon Consols, 38s.
1 Dolcoath, £44.
10 Eberhardt, £3 18s. 9d.
5 East Lovell, £6¾.
25 Emma, 32s.
20 Flagstaff, £2 18s.
50 Frontino, 3s. 3d.
10 Great Laxey, £11½.
50 Glaisdale.
20 Hingston, 13s. 9d.
50 Javali, 9s. 3d.
25 Last Chance, 20s.
10 Ladywell, £2 13s. 9d.
40 Marke Valley, 21s. 6d.
25 Malpaso, 15s.
30 Plynlimmon, 2s. 9d.
50 Parys Mountain, 9s 6
15 Pennerley, 31s.
40 Port Phillip, 12s.
25 Prince of Wales, 7s 9d
5 Roman Grav., £12¾.
15 Richmond, £7¼.
20 Russia Copper, £3 3 9
15 Sweetland, £2 3s.
20 St. Patrick.
10 So. Condurrow, £4¾.
5 Tankerville, £9½.
3 Tincroft, £22¾.
10 Wheal Peevor, £5.
10 West Maria, 5s. 6d.
50 West Basset, £5 11s 3
50 West Maria, 4s. 6d.
50 Yorke Peninsula, 8s 6d

P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited); and Union Bank of London.

MR. ALFRED E. COOKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
(Established 1853.)
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares, which should be bought at once:—Thorp's Gawber, Chapel House, Glaisdale Quarry, St. Patrick.
All the above shares are fully paid. Full particulars may be had on application.
Mr. COOKE guarantees to supply the following shares, or any part:—

20 Alltami Coll., £5 3 9
20 Bampfylde, 26s. 6d.
10 Birdseye, £2¾.
5 Bilson & Crump, £10⅝
10 Cakemore Colliery, £5
25 Chapel House, £4¼.
5 Carn Brea.
50 Crenver, 5s.
40 Glaisdale, 20s.
20 Hingston Down, 13s 6
20 Ifton Rhyn, £1½.
50 Javali, 8s. 6d.
20 Ladywell, £2¾.
30 Llanrwst, £2¼.
10 Newcastle Chemical.
30 Penstruthal, 12s.
20 Pennerley, £1⅝.
40 Parys Mountain, 9s 6d
50 Plynlimmon, 3s.
50 Rookhope, 10s.
15 Sweetland Creek, £2¾
50 St. Patrick, 20s.
40 Thorp's Gawber.
10 Van Consols, £2½.

Shares may be had for settlement at the end of April, subject to the payment of a deposit of 20 per cent.
References exchanged.
Prompt attention given to all letters and telegrams.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.

The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Where the difference between the buying and selling price is wide transactions may be effected at an intermediate price:—

	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bampfylde	£ 1	£ 1½
Birdseye Creek	2	2¼
Bog	10s.	11s.
Carn Brea	40	42
Cedar Creek	1½	1⅝
Chicago	3¼	3½
Chontales	8s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Cook's Kitchen	8	8¼
Devon Great Consols	1¾	1⅞
Ding Dong	4½	5½
Dolcoath	42	43
East Grenville	4s.	5s.
East Lovell	5	5½
Eberhardt	3¾	4
Flagstaff	2¾	2⅞
Gawton	9s.	11s.
Gold Run	15s.	16s.
Hingston Down	15s.	17s.
Javali	8s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Ladywell	2½	2⅝
Marke Valley	1	1⅛
Parys Mountain	9s.	10s.
Penhalls	1⅞	2¼
Pennerley	1⅜	1½
Penstruthal	12s.	13s.
Prince of Wales	7s.	8s.
Richmond	£ 7	£ 7¼
Roman Gravels	12	12¾
Rosewall Hill	6s.	8s.
St. Ives Consols	2	3
St. Patrick	1⅛	1¾
South Condurrow	4	4¼
South Prince Patrick	2	2¼
So. Roman Gravels	16s.	17s.
Sweetland Creek	2	2½
Tecoma	1¾	1¾
Tankerville	9⅛	9¾
Tincroft	22	23
United Mexican	2½	2¾
Van	22	23
Van Consols	2¾	2⅝
West Basset	5½	6
West Chiverton	3	3¼
West Maria	5s.	6s.
West Tankerville	1⅛	1¼
West Tolgus	48	50
Wheal Grenville	4	4¼
Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)	4¼	4½
Wheal Peevor	4¾	5¼

WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
FINSBURY SQUARE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in British, Colonial, and Foreign Securities, Railway, Bank, and Mining Shares at close net prices. The Sale or Purchase of Shares not quoted in the usual Stock and Share Lists may be negociated.
Full particulars of a few Securities well worthy of immediate attention will be forwarded on application, free of charge.

MESSRS. PYNE AND ASHMEAD,
CITY MINING AGENTS,
LONDON MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES UNDERTAKEN.
ACCOUNTS AUDITED, LIQUIDATIONS CONDUCTED.
GOOD CENTRAL OFFICES.
6, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. W. J. TALLENTIRE AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
20, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., transact business in Stock Exchange Securities and Mining Shares of every description.
A Selected List of Safe Investments forwarded to intending investors post free upon application. Fourteen years' experience.

G. E. SIMPSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., will SELL the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—

75 Bog, 11s.
40 Cedar Creek, £1 12s.
3 Carn Brea, £41½.
20 Chicago, £3⅜.
50 Chontales, 9s. 6d.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £8¾.
50 Chapel House, £4.
40 Devon Cons., £1 17s 6d
20 East Lovell, £6¾.
40 Eberhardt, £3 18s. 9d.
75 Flagstaff, £2 16s. 3d.
40 Gold Run, 16s.
50 Glaisdale.
40 Hingston, 18s.
70 Javali, 9s. 3d.
35 Ladywell, £2 13s. 6d.
50 Malpaso, 13s. 6d.
70 Old Treburgett, 8s. 3d.
30 Prince of Wales, 8s.
50 Parys Mount., 9s. 6d.
20 Roman Grav., £12 7s 6
15 Richmond, £7¼.
40 Rosewall Hill, 7s.
20 Sweetland Creek, £2¼
50 So. Rom. Grav., 18s 3d
50 St. Patrick.
30 Tankerville, £9½.
3 Tincroft, £23¼.
10 Van, £23.
40 Van Consols, £2 10s.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the Fire Re-Insurance Corporation (Limited).

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for March now ready, post free, price 6d.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

MESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 235 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

Messrs. H. and Co. wish to direct attention to the DIVIDENDS declared by CHAPEL HOUSE and ALLTAMI COLLIERIES, and will be happy to supply shares in these companies at market rates.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Patent Ligno Mineral Paving Company.

MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 3, LOMBARD COURT, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Railway, Bank, Foreign Bonds, and all other Stocks and Shares for Investment or Speculation.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—

100 Almada, 17s. 9d.
50 Bampfylde, off. wtd.
5 Bellavista, offer wtd.
25 Birdseye, £2 3s. 9d.
25 Bilson & Crump, £10⅝
75 Bog, 11s.
10 Cape Copper.
35 Cathedral, 23s. 9d.
4 Carn Brea, £42¼.
50 Cedar Creek, 32s. 6d.
45 Central Van, 16s. 6d.
60 Chontales, 8s. 6d.
30 Chicago.
40 Clee Hill Col., 5s. 3d.
60 Chapel House, £4.
25 Cardiff & Swan., £4½.
75 Don Pedro.
20 Devon Gt. Con., 37s 6d
50 Emma, 31s.
20 Eberhardt, £3 18s. 9d.
20 East Lovell.
50 Flagstaff, £2 18s 6d.
60 Frontino, 5s. 9d.
70 Gold, 9s.
70 Gold Run, 19s.
65 Glaisdale, 20s.
55 Great W. Van, 11s.
30 Grogwinion.
50 Gawton, 12s. 6d.
15 Hudson's Bay.
15 Ifton Rhyn, 31s.
90 Javali, 8s. 9d.
20 Lawes' Chem., £5¾.
40 Last Chance, 21s.
40 Ladywell, £2⅝.
50 Malpaso, 15s.
55 Malabar, 12s.
30 Marke Valley, 22s.
100 New Rosario, 6s.
45 New Sharlstone, £5⅜.
20 Newcas. Chemical.
100 Old Treburgett, 6s. 9d.
55 Penstruthal, 13s.
50 Pennerley, £1⅝.
30 Prince Patrick.
70 Prince of Wales, 8s.
55 Port Phillip, 12s.
25 Rom. Gravels, £12¾.
50 Rio Tinto.
75 Richmond, £7½.
100 Rica, 5s. 3d.
40 Silkstone Fall, off. wd
30 Sweetland, 43s. 9d.
80 South Aurora, 12s.
55 So. Carn Brea.
85 So. Prince Patrick, 39s
30 So. Rom. Grav., 17s.
5 St. J. del Rey.
30 Thorp's Gawber, £12½
30 Tecoma, 28s.
15 Tankerville.
10 Tincroft, £22½.
40 Van Consols.
45 Welsh Freehold, £2 6s
10 Wheal Peevor, £5.
30 Sweetland, 43s. 9d.
80 South Aurora, 12s.
55 So. Carn Brea.
85 So. Prince Patrick, 39s
30 So. Rom. Grav., 17s.
5 St. J. del Rey.
30 Thorp's Gawber, £12½
30 Tecoma, 28s.
15 Tankerville.
10 Tincroft, £22½.
40 Van Consols.
45 Welsh Freehold, £2 6s
10 Wheal Peevor, £5.
30 Wheal Chiverton, £3½.
55 W. Esgair Lle, 26s.
15 Wh. Grenville, £4¼.
30 Wheal Peevor, £5.
10 Wheal Kitty.
30 Wheal Uny, 58s. 9d.
10 West Basset, £5¾.
3 West Tolgus, £49¼.
45 Wheal Crebor.
100 Yorke Peninsula.
40 West Tankerville.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.
10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.,
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

ST. PATRICK MINING COMPANY.—Prospectuses and plans may be obtained upon application to Messrs. A. W. THOMAS and Co.

TO INVESTORS.

MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO.'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," published on the first Thursday in each month, contains an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.
PENNINGTON and Co., Sworn Brokers, 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

MR. HENRY CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
WOOL EXCHANGE, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Established 20 years.)
Business transacted in every description of Securities including British, Foreign, and Colonial; also Railways, Banks, Insurance, Miscellaneous, and Mining Companies.
Holders of Mining Shares can obtain, free of charge, particulars of the exact position of any company they may be interested in.
All enquiries answered by return of post.
Capitalists seeking Safe and Profitable Investments for £100 to £1000 should apply for particulars, either personally or by letter, to Mr. CHAPMAN, who has several on hand that will bear the strictest investigation.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Government and every negociable Stocks dealt in for cash or account. Orders and telegrams punctually attended to.
We advise immediate application and purchase of the BAMPFYLDE and LLANRWST shares. A rise in price is inevitable.

MESSRS. HARVEY, JORDAN, AND CO.,
MINING ENGINEERS AND AGENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, MANAGERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.
OFFICES,—30, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
LONDON OFFICES of the LLANTRISSANT TIN PLATE WORKS.
" PLANET SILVER MINING CO. (Limited).
Mineral Properties Inspected.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 86, LONDON WALL, E.C., and MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER,
MINING ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS.
Business done in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares.

MR. E. CHARTERS, 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, can do BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—

50 Almada, 15s.
25 Bampfylde, £1¼.
50 Bronfloyd, £1¾.
20 Birdseye Creek, £2¾.
5 Carn Brea, £43.
20 Cardiff & Swan., £4.
50 Devon Consols, £2.
30 Emma, £1½.
20 Flagstaff, £2⅞.
50 Gawton, 10s. 6d.
20 Glasgow Carad., £1½.
50 Great West Van, 10s.
80 Gold Run, 12s. 6d.
20 Marke Valley, £1.
60 Malabar, 11s. 9d.
10 Medlyn Moor, £5½.
50 New Fowey Con., 10s 6
30 New Sharlston, £5½.
30 Old Talargoch, £2.
50 Plynlimmon, 2s. 6d.
50 Pennerley, £1⅜.
50 Pedn-an-drea, £7.
40 Rosewall Hill, 6s. 6d.
60 Rossa Grande, 2s.
50 Trumpet Cons., 19s 3d
10 Tincroft, £23.
20 Van Consols, £2¼.
70 West Maria, 5s.
10 West Basset, £5¼.
10 Wheal Kitty, £4¾.
30 Wheal Jane, £4½.
30 Wheal Uny, £2¾.
3 West Tolgus, £50.

MR. TIMOTHY HUGHES
59, SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

The Registered Office of the PRINCE PATRICK, GROSVENOR, WEST BRYN CELYN, CENTRAL FOXDALE, and GREAT EAST FOXDALE LEAD MINING COMPANIES (LIMITED).
Full information respecting these Mines forwarded on application.

RELIABLE INFORMATION given respecting Mines in the Isle of Man, Flintshire, and the neighbouring districts.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,
MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH,

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS,
FINANCIAL AGENT,
60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

GROSVENOR, ENTWISLE, AND CO.
(LATE GROSVENOR AND CO.),
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS
88, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MINE AGENT, to Superintend the Working Department of any Gold, Tin, Copper, Lead, Phosphites, or Iron Mines, at home or abroad. Accustomed to dialling and mapping, and has a knowledge of the Spanish and Portuguese languages. Practical experience: seven years in Spain and Portugal, eighteen months in Brazil, and eleven years in Cornwall. No objection to proceed abroad to inspect and report on mineral properties. Satisfactory references and testimonials.
Address, "J. M. T.," Post Office, Redruth, Cornwall.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MINE AGENT, at home or abroad, by a PRACTICAL MINER. Speaks Spanish and Portuguese, and has good testimonials.
Address, "U. P.," Post Office, Falmouth, Cornwall.

WANTED,—A PRACTICAL MINE AGENT, of large Foreign and Colonial Experience, DESIRES a RE-ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER. Is thoroughly acquainted with metalliferous minerals and assaying. Phosphate of lime deposits and analysis a speciality. Inspection of mining properties undertaken, and estimates carefully made. A situation foreign preferred. Speaks Spanish. Security if required.
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LECTURES ON MINERALOGY.—No. III.

In the third lecture of this course Prof. W. W. SMYTH treated of GRAPHITE and COALS, which he said were in respect of composition closely associated with the diamond (which formed the subject of the last lecture), although to the eye their appearance was so totally different. They form, in fact, a remarkable contrast to the diamond in everything except composition: instead of brilliancy you see in them a number of dull substances; instead of colour, or the absence of colour, you see substances almost uniformly black, or dark brown, or bluish black; instead of the "adamant," or the hardest known substance, you have some which are among the softest we know. And yet these substances are constituted within a very slight percentage indeed of the same substance as the diamond—carbon. It is one of the most striking instances of the variety of nature, which shows itself in the power of building up one and the same substance in such distinct ways—by such combinations of molecules—as to produce bodies so totally different in kind.

The substance graphite is commonly spoken of under the term "blacklead," very improperly, or under the term "plumbago," an equally improper name, since both have reference to the metal lead; but the fact is that there is no connection whatever of that metal with the substance under consideration. The applicability of the name "graphite," from the Greek word meaning "to write," is sufficiently obvious, as denoting at the same time one of the chief properties of the substance, and also one of its most useful applications. Composed of the same material as the diamond, it crystallises in a totally distinct form; occurring in six-sided forms, usually very thin, which we may regard as prisms with exceedingly small sides. Some observers have been inclined to believe that specimens, from certain localities at least, have one of their axes oblique, and if so the crystals would belong to the monoclimic system. Crystals have have been brought from Ceylon, Siberia, and parts of Canada. They usually occur as thin laminæ, which present great facility for splitting parallel to the principal plane; but far more commonly we can observe no such regularity of form in the substance, and it appears to be made up of a number of these crystals, aggregated together into a confused mass, or in many cases probably squeezed together by external action. You know by experience the compactness of the mass, as you have frequently cut a graphite—or, as it is improperly termed, a "blacklead"—pencil, and of the beautiful and brilliant faces, with more or less of a metallic lustre, which this substance is capable of putting on some specimens in this case and in the Museum above will show. With regard to hardness it stands at the bottom of the scale; by merely touching it with the finger, or a piece of paper, the slightest pressure is sufficient to remove some of the particles, and, in fact, the well-known application of the substance for writing purposes is founded on this fact. Its black colour and opacity are strikingly apparent, and are redered more so in contrast with the diamond, which, as I have mentioned, is composed of the same chemical element as this graphite. It is not usually the case, however, that the carbon in graphite is so pure as in the diamond; the proportion varies from 92 to 98 per cent. The impurity is mostly a little earthy matter, sometimes siliceous; generally there is a small percentage of iron, which cannot, however, be regarded otherwise than as an impurity. In certain localities where graphite is found it looks very much as if it originally formed one of the series of substances which we shall have presently to consider amongst the coals, and that its present form, as graphite, was subsequently assumed; with the exception of this, graphite gives no trace of an organic origin. It used to be thought that it only occurred at one place and in one mine—at Borrowdale, near Kendal—but that place is now almost exhausted, and we know of several others in different parts of the world which are capable of producing the material in a thousandfold greater quantity than from the Borrowdale Mine. As a consequence of this it has become considerably cheaper; and now instead of single pounds, which were once very valuable, hundreds of thousands of pencils, &c., find their way into the commerce of the world. It occurs in large quantities in Bohemia, on the north bank of the Danube, and in this part certain landowners of note have given considerable attention to the discovery and working of this mineral. Sometimes one may see on the Danube large barge loads of crucibles made of this material, intended for mints and chemical laboratories, on account of the very high temperatures which it is capable of withstanding. In North Wales certain slaty rocks have occasionally a graphitic appearance, and on rubbing your finger on them it will be soiled; and several parties, being misled by these signs, have imagined that they had found a perfect El Dorado. Large masses of graphite have been found in Ceylon, parts of Canada, and the United States; and in the last few years it has been discovered in great abundance in certain remote parts of Siberia. Several enterprising and adventurous merchants pushed their way into these latter regions, usually traversed only by nomadic tribes, and met with large masses of the substance: the great obstacle in the way of rendering it commercially available is the absence of any good means of transport. The appearances of these masses in Siberia would seem to make one believe that graphite really belongs to our series of coals, and like them had a vegetable origin, and attained its present condition probably by the agency of slow chemical changes. It is said to occur in several cases under similar conditions to those under which coal usually occurs. And as we can step down from lignite to black and stony coals, and from these to anthracite, it would seem that we are entitled to go a step further still beyond anthracite, and include this substance of which I have been speaking, differing usually in many respects, but yet having considerable resemblance, in the above series.

We next come to consider this series of substances, and we will commence with anthracite. This substance has been formed by the agency of organic life, and it is, therefore, doubtful whether we have a right to consider it as a true mineral, though its great importance has caused mineralogist to overlook its vegetable origin, and to agree to consider it, and the other true coals, among mineral substances. The term "anthracite" seems to have been derived from the Greek "anthrax," which was very vaguely used for any substance which looked like a hot coal, and it is only in late years that the name has been strictly confined to one substance—that which used to be called "stone coal," the latter name being applied to it in consequence of its not being worked with great facility. It is also sometimes called "Kilkenny coal," from one locality where it occurs; and in the North of England it is known as "crow coal," from its having a tendency to take, with a slight film of tarnish, a bluish black colour, like that of a crow's wing. It is black and opaque, and so hard as not to perceptibly blacken the finger when rubbed: in this latter respect, therefore, it differs greatly from all the varieties of graphites. It admits of a higher degree of lustre, and when broken the fracture shows a conchoidal, or shell-like, structure, similar to that which is shown by a piece of thick glass when struck asunder by a blow. Its specific gravity may range from 1·5 to 2·0. It often occurs under the same circumstances as ordinary coals, and we are, therefore, led to conclude that it was formed by the same agency. In many cases it is found in various irregular nests and veinlets, in different kinds of rocks, and we are at a great loss to determine the true nature of the substance, but in far the greater proportion of instances it occurs under conditions so definite that we have no doubt as to its belonging to the series of coals. In the coal districts of Pennsylvania anthracite of the most valuable quality occurs: in South Wales we have some unsurpassed varieties, and others not so pure; and in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny the coal is entirely of this kind. Like the ordinary coals above the beds in which it occurs usually lie parallel beds of shaley matter, and underneath it a kind of clay, which has a special mineral character of its own, but is, perhaps, most distinctly marked by containing the rootlets of certain plants extending through it. The beds which are worked in Ireland form the lower portion of the coal field, which may have been formerly much larger, the greater part of the upper beds having been swept away. In South Wales, at the south-western extremity of the coal field, the beds are all anthracite, some parts being broken by what is called "culm"; but on passing eastward, near to Swansea Bay, seams of bituminous coal begin to appear along with the anthracite, the anthracite beds being on the northern and the bituminous beds on the southern part of the field. Advancing still further to the east this anthricitic hard and stony coal, so difficult to kindle, is lost, and the coal is wholly bituminous; but still the beds occupy a similar position throughout. It would seem probable, therefore, that coal of a similar character was originally formed over the whole area, and that in the western portion certain forces have subsequently been at work, which have had the effect of changing the character from the bituminous to the anthracitic. I think there is no doubt that this kind of coal is destined to play a more important part than it has hitherto done: the great difficulty is to light it, the great advantage is that it is very pure coal. In the districts where it occurs they take broken anthracite and mix it with clay, and mould it into balls; putting one or more of these on the fire overnight, the fire will scarcely be perceptible for two or three hours, but by the time of getting up in the morning there will be a magnificent fire. When used in a proper furnace nothing is so valuable as anthracite for giving such a strong and steady fire. As I have mentioned, passing gradually to the east in this South Wales coal field, you find a gradual change in the character of the coal, but so gradual that it is impossible to draw a line at the end of the anthracite and the commencement of the bituminous coal. In this eastern district you find coals which are more easily kindled, which burn with but little smoke and flame, and the name of "free burning coal" is given to it. From this you pass to what is commonly called "bituminous coal," which burns with a larger amount of flame and smoke. A great many names are given to different varieties of coal, some significant of their structure, others of their applications. Thus, we have "steam coal," a free burning coal, with very little flame and smoke (hence sometimes called "smokeless coal"): the coal of Aberdare district is the most famous in the world for this purpose, and is especially fitted for man-of-war steamers, &c. The term "house coal" includes a whole series of varieties, some hard, some soft, some leaving a red ash, others a white ash, and so on. Some burn very rapidly away, others slowly and steadily; some require a great deal of poking as compared with others. Newcastle coals are known as highly bituminous, and such as cake together. At one time an Act of Parliament provided that railways should not be allowed to choke us as they pass, but should burn coke; now coke is generally used, with the result of almost suffocating us in the tunnels, and spoiling the dresses of the fairer sex. "Cubical coal" has a natural jointing, or cleavage, pervading it, which causes it to be cut or split with great facility. The name "splint coal" is applied to the strong hard coal met with in certain districts in the North. Almost any of these coals will show, when carefully examined, definite indications of structure, in natural planes occurring in directions usually at right angles, and facilitating considerably the getting or working of the seams. This is probably due to the fact that the beds of coal were built up (in the manner the geologist describes) by a succession of distinct layers, just as you would lay down one on another leaves of paper.

Another substance which is usually called a variety of coal is cannel: it differs from the others chiefly in the proportion of carbon it contains. In anthracite we have 90 per cent., in some of the above-mentioned bituminous coals 65 to 58 per cent.; in this cannel it may in some cases rise to 60 per cent. As the proportion of carbon decreases the proportion of impurities increase, oxygen and hydrogen are in greater quantity, and more ash or clinker (which represent dust mixed with the coaly matter in its original deposits) remain. This cannel coal is sometimes called "parrot coal," especially by the Scotch, because they splutter and "talk" in the fire, and for a similar reason Yorkshiremen call them "rattlers." These cannels contain a very large proportion of gaseous matter, hence their applicability to the purposes of distillation for oils and for the gas manufacture. When they are examined as to structure they present none of those laminæ I mentioned as occuring in the ordinary coals; they are altogether more uniform in structure and compact, and as they combine with this a certain amount of lustre they can be used to a certain extent for ornamental purposes. We may pass from these again in an almost unbroken series to certain shales containing a large proportion of carbon which have been worked for distillation. Lastly, there is a substance scarcely to be divided from the true coals by any definite limit, called "lignite," wood coal, or brown coal; this is usually of a brownish colour, and on burning gives out a peculiar odour. There is an interesting locality of lignite at Bovey Tracey, in Devonshire, but this gives one no idea of the great importance this substance assumes in certain parts of the continent of Europe.

THE INVENTOR OF THE BUDE LIGHT.—Sir Goldsworthy Gurney died last week at his residence in Cornwall. Sir G. Gurney was the son of Mr. John Gurney, of Trevorgus, in Cornwall, and was born in the year 1793. For the last 11 years he has suffered from paralysis, and has lived a quiet and retired life at his country residence at Reeds, near Bude. He was educated for the medical profession. He gave lectures on chemical science at the Surrey Institution in London, but he is best known among scientific men in connexion with his endeavours to adapt steam to ordinary traffic on the highways, for his oxyhydrogen lime-light, and for his extinction of choke-damp in coal mines. He was the inventor of several articles of domestic use, and was employed for many years to light and ventilate the Houses of Parliament. His well-known stove has proved its superior usefulness by its adoption in almost every cathedral, church, and large building in the country. Sir G. Gurney was a magistrate for the counties of Devon and Cornwall. He was in early life associated with Mr. Davies Giddy (afterwards better known as Mr. Gilbert, the President of the Royal Society), also Mr. Richard Trevethick, a plain, unpretending man of great genius, of the same county.

ON THE ORIGIN OF SLICKENSIDES.

At the Geological Society of London, on Feb. 24, a paper was read "On the Origin of Slickensides, with Remarks on Specimens from the Cambrian, Silurian, Carboniferous, and Triassic Formations," by D. Mackintosh, Esq., F.G.S. The paper was founded on specimens, a selection of which was exhibited. The author stated that his observations led him to believe that true slickensides are produced by the movement of one face of rock against another, accompanied by partial fusion. He indicated that in many cases the slickensided surfaces are not only polished and striated, but also hardened, and that there is an imperceptable gradation from this hardened film to the ordinary structure of the rock.

Mr. SORBY said that while some facts seem to indicate the action of heat, there are many reasons which apparently show that the operation of that agent is unlikely. He believed that many actions and causes which we do not at present understand have been at work in producing slickensides. The subject deserves careful study.

The PRESIDENT thought that slickensides occur along the lines of existing fissures, and that water passing through had left rocky and mineral matter in a fine state of division on the surfaces.

Mr. FORBES could not agree with the author of the paper that the phenomena of slickensides was due to a partial fusion of the sides, since he had observed some of the very finest examples of slickensides on pyrites in the great deposits of Rio Tinto; and as this mineral was in a perfectly unaltered condition, it is evident that no heat reaching to anything like its fusing point could have been developed, nor could this be the case in limestones or in hydrated rocks, both of which would be altered in chemical composition if strongly heated. It would also be the same with the slickensides seen in the cinnabar from Borneo and Almaden, which mineral sublimes if exposed to even a comparatively gentle heat.——Prof. TENNANT said that at Matlock galena showed the same appearance. ——Mr. DOWKER remarked on the production of slickensides in clay from movements due to alternate expansion and contraction by moisture and drought. He also showed the occurrence of a similar phenomenon in a crystalline mass found in a cavity of the chalk.——Mr. KOCH remarked that slickensides may be seen in coal, in which case heat could have had no action.——Prof. RUPERT JONES enquired why mere rubbing might not have been the cause as in artificial polishing.——Prof. SEELEY referred to some examples of artificial slickensides caused by striking and rubbing.

BASALT, AND ITS EFFECTS.

Basalt not occurring in the coal fields of Lancashire and Cheshire, and Mr. G. C. GREENWELL, F.G.S., having had several opportunities of examining that rock, read a paper on "Basalt and its Effects" before the Manchester Geological Society at their recent meeting, which was at once interesting and exhaustive. He explained that according to Lyell the term has been generally applied to any trap rock of a black, bluish, or leaden grey colour having a uniform and compact texture. Most strictly it consists of an intimate mixture of felspar, augite, and iron, frequently olivine also, in distinct grains or nodular masses. The colour of basalt is generally greyish black passing into ash grey, brownish black, and bluish black; its fracture is coarse or fine grained, uneven or fine splintery; it is amorphous or tabular, or in columnar angular concretions from a few inches to 200 ft. in length, usually articulated, the articulations being formed by the convex end of one piece implanted in the concave end of the next; it is also found in globular masses composed of concentric lamellae of various sizes up to several feet in diameter. It is nearly equal in hardness to common glass, but possesses a degree of toughness which renders it difficult to be broken. It is scratched by the knife, giving a light grey streak; its specific gravity is from 2·86 to 2·97. It is magnetic, but Mr. Greenhill has found the degree of magnetism to vary much, and remarks that it is only a portion of the powdered material that is attracted by the magnet, and it is, therefore, probable that any magnetism in basalt is attributable to oxide of iron mechanically mixed with it. The chief British localities of basaltic rocks are the Highlands of Scotland, Edinburgh, Northumberland, Durham, and Dudley; they form the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.

The basaltic rocks of the Garlton district in the neighbourhood of Haddington are, Mr. Greenwell considers, in all probability not purely igneous, but more like "grauwacke." They are somewhat of the crystalline character of basalts and their associated rocks, but the usual lava-like structure is wanting. Traversing these rocks are several veins of greater or less importance, containing red and brown hematite, one of which is well developed, and in progress of work at Garlton. The hematite where work is of excellent character, and the vein varies in thickness from a few inches to 8 ft. He is induced to believe that where brown hematite is found in veins the prosecution of these veins downward would lead to the discovery that in many cases they were originally veins of white carbonate of iron. He next refers to the effect of the whin stone in connection with the carboniferous system of the North of England. At Cockfield the Bitchburn seam of coal is much affected by the dyke, the action extending to the distance of 50 yards from each side of it; near the dyke the coal is converted into a kind of concreted soot, and at a distance of 10 yards it is cindered; at 25 yards it is partly so, and it is 50 yards before the coal is in its natural condition. There is a remarkable instance of intruded basalt in the pseudo-stratum well known in the whin sill of the West of Durham This bed is of various thickness in different places; at Cauldron Snout, a waterfall on the River Tees, it is nearly 60 yards; at Dufton Fell it is not more than 15 yards; and at Hilton, in Westmoreland, it is about 8 yards thick; at Allenheads it is 80½ yards in thickness. That this bed of basalt is not conformable with the carboniferous series with which it is connected in Northumberland is inferred from its varying position relatively to certain well-known limestones. As to the late Mr. Nicholas Wood's remarks upon the whin sill, Mr. Greenwell thinks that there is little doubt now that the whin or basaltic dykes and the whin sill and the overlying masses of basalt are all connected together, but he would be very unwilling to agree that these overlying masses were formed in the same manner as the whin sill. As to the Giant's Causeway, he remarks that the cliff, approaching 400 ft. in height, consists mainly of basalt, interstratified in places with layers or beds of a red ochrey oxide of iron. At the immediate base of the columnar basalt there is a deposit of red hydrated iron ore of fine quality. The Causeway itself is a platform projecting into the sea. It has a rough and irregular surface, consisting of truncated basaltic columns; these vary in size and also in shape, and none of them that he measured were regular polygons.

The paper was illustrated by numerous diagrams, which rendered the description particularly lucid, and it may safely be said that so complete an account of the basalts has not been given in any paper previously published; and most persons will agree with his conclusion that, considering the area embraced in the paper, and the great identification which appears to have existed between the results produced in the various districts, it is probably not illogical to conclude that at one period an enormous volcanic action was taking place, and that in the districts referred to it must have extended over an area of many thousand square miles.

STEAM-ENGINES.—Mr. J. BERNAYS, of Newgate-street, has patented an invention which relates to a method of connecting reciprocating parts of engines or machines such as pistons to the rotating parts, such as a crank or eccentric, and to the construction and arrangement whereby such connections are applied. As an example, the piston-rods of two parallel cylinders are connected to the base of a triangular truss, or to two opposite arms of a three-armed lever, the apex of the truss or the middle arm of the lever embracing a crank pin. The truss or lever is pivotted in sliding or oscillating bearings, so that while it ascends and descends with the pistons, causing the crank to rotate, it is caused by the circular motion of

the crank pin also to rock, and there is no dead centre. The eccentric of an engine so arranged works the slide in a converse manner, and in this way the rotation of a crank or eccentric is conveyed to two reciprocating pistons, as in pumps, or to other reciprocating parts of machines.

THE PATENT QUESTION IN 1875.

But a few years since the feeling in favour of the abolition of patents for invention appeared to be exceedingly strong, yet at present, owing to the powerful arguments put forward by the abolitionists, an entire reaction has taken place, and there is an evident desire to do, perhaps, more for inventors than they are fairly entitled to. The arguments of Mr. R. A. MACFIE, in his pamphlet just issued,* are in many cases unanswerable, and inventors generally may well congratulate themselves that a gentleman professedly opposed to patents should have adduced so large an amount of evidence in their favour. Mr. Macfie thinks that summary power should be given to force a patentee where there is sufficient cause to state who are his licencees, and their rates of royalty; but surely even Mr. Macfie must see that this is equivalent to compelling a manufacturer or trader to publish the names of his customers, and the profit which he realises upon the several articles sold to each. But a still more curious opinion which he entertains is that among the circumstances that justifying revocation of a patent under clause 27, due regard to the interest of the people calls for the inclusion of a provision that "a total receipt of royalties, disproportionate to the merits and character of the invention," shall be deemed sufficient cause for revocation. Mr. Macfie evidently forgets that probably many persons consider that he himself has received more from the public, his customers, than his intelligence entitles him to—"some petty business capacity of his may have brought its lucky possessor 100,000*l.*, when in all fairness a premium of 1000*l.* would obviously be a liberal grant provided the nation had secured it;" yet few political economists, even with the judgment and experience of Mr. Macfie, would argue that he should for that reason be henceforth deprived of the right to earn profits. The injustice of the proposition escaped Mr. Macfie's observation, owing to his inability to discriminate between the present and the past tense. The valuation of a current patent would have to be made upon the same principle as guides the valuation of other property; the holder would be entitled to a price equal to the present value of the annual income, being received at the time of transfer, and calculated for the number of years it has to run. If there have been a gradual increase of income during the existence of the patent, an extra allowance must be made to the patentee; if otherwise, a fair reduction must be made. Mr. Macfie urges that the valuation should be based upon the estimate that would probably have been made, "provided the nation *had* secured it." Further, he submits that "members of any trade affected by a patent should have the power to demand that it shall be revoked on their payment of a valuation price, adding the customary 10 per cent. for compulsory sale." To this there could be no objection from a political economical point of view, provided the purchasers were compelled to develope the invention, and the patentee would scarcely complain since the estimates of the seller as well as those of the purchasers would have to be considered in making the valuation.

The frequent allusion to petty improvements, frivolous inventions, and worthless patents is simply absurd, because at the time the granting of the patent was under consideration no one could possibly determine whether it would prove frivolous or otherwise. When Mr. Macfie's "petty business capacity" was still untried no one could have conclusively demonstrated whether it would lead to fortune or the Bankruptcy Court, yet it would have been unjust to him to have declared that he had no business capacity worth consideration, because it was not so great as some others could boast of. The effect upon the reputation is the same, whether it be "only a very little one," or handsomely grown, and it is the same with inventions, a very small one may be of greater importance to the community than one which is large and cumbersome. Suppose, for example, it had been the custom to make high-pressure steam-engine cylinders with a 2-in. orifice in the cover, it will be obvious to most engineers that the inventor who suggested the closing of that orifice with a plug or otherwise would be entitled to more credit than he who invented the largest machine for the production that could be designed, yet probably non-practical men would class the former as a frivolous invention, and grant a patent for the latter, and practical men would not be much more reliable since they would too often declare that a thing could not be done because it had not been done already. The idea of Government undertaking the registration of inventions, given to the world by benevolent inventors, may be regarded as necessary when the desirability of publishing a weekly register of landed property in plots of not less than an acre, given to the needy poor by the present landowners is established.

Mr. Macfie correctly explains the purpose of a patent when he says it is "to promote the public good. It seeks this, its only legitimate end, by giving an inventor peculiar interest in the success of his invention—that is, inducement to perfect it and use it, and also to engage other persons in its use," but it is false to say that "there are thousands of inventors who . . . . would specify inventions, and exhibit them in operation, much to the benefit of their fellows for the rightness, or the pleasure, or the credit of the thing, if there were but means and encouragement afforded." Mr. Macfie is evidently too sentimental, and has adopted the immutable principle of liberalism—be liberal with the property of your neighbours, but be careful that the liberality takes nothing from yourself. What would be the reply of nine-tenths of the patentees to the enquiry whether they would prefer a medal from the Government, or a good demand for the article invented. Whilst pretending to be the friend of inventors, Mr. Macfie is their greatest enemy, for he would not only deprive them of the chance of turning their inventions to a profit, but would also perpetuate the inventor's discontent by giving him an official certificate that his discoveries are of intrinsic value, although he obtains nothing for them.

Mr. Macfie very truly states that "a patent is a concession of monopoly of the exclusive right to make, or use, or vend an invention," but he should have added that the monopoly is conceded for a limited period only, and he defeats his own argument in asserting that when processes and operations were permitted to become the subject of patents, "existing manufacturing businesses were interfered with, and that grievously," yet adding in the same paragraph that "the patentee and the manufacturers whom he licensed had an important and invidious, but also injurious, advantage over the other houses engaged in the trade affected." When Mr. Macfie makes the latter declaration, he admits that the patentee has produced something that is really valuable, and for inventions of that class many of the most determined abolitionists would willingly recommend the granting of a patent. Indeed, the great opposition to the grant of patents for invention has arisen not from the idea that the invention protected has given the user an undoubted advantage over the non-user, but from the opposite idea that the patentee has done nothing (and in very many cases that is true) which would not have been done, and which, no doubt, had frequently been done by the ordinary workman, without regarding it as anything ingenious. Mr. Macfie's assertion that because the patentee is not compelled to give licenses on equal terms, or even on any terms, "the result sometimes is that licenses are refused, and in one particular case that I am acquainted with, ruin followed refusal" is another argument in favour of the granting of patents, since it follows that the invention must have permitted the production of something better or cheaper than previously, and that, therefore, the inventor was entitled to the reward which the patent secured to him. The compulsory grant of licenses would be unjust since it would place the unenterprising manufacturer and the enterprising manufacturer upon unequal terms in favour of the former, to which class it might almost be supposed Mr. Macfie belongs. At the time the patent is granted the value, if any, of the invention is latent, and to test its value usually involves a large outlay, hence it is found that, as a rule, terms would willingly be accepted by a real inventor (for the sham inventor works upon another principle, and doubting the utility of his invention seeks a large money payment before there has been any trial to prove the worthlessness of his invention) immediately after securing his patent, which would be ridiculously inadequate when the merits of the invention had been tested. If compulsory licensing be adopted at all, it must assuredly be with the limitation Mr. Bramwell suggested, for if a process be invented for utilising some waste stuff obtainable only in limited quantities, it would be absurd to compel the inventor to grant licenses to those having control of the refuse, and would obviously be just during the 14 years continuance of the patent to "put the owners of the refuse into the power of the inventor—let them have none of the benefit of competition, or at any rate let the lion's share of the now discovered value of the article be by force of law secured not to the owners, but the person who first knows how to turn it to account." The owner of the refuse is not prejudiced; the refuse has always been worthless to him, and he is permitted to retain it in its worthless state, though probably few besides Mr. Macfie would prefer so to retain it instead of having it utilised. If a man has large vineyards, and neither plant for manufacturing wine, nor casks to hold it when manufactured, he is usually glad to pay for the means of preventing the produce of the vineyards being wasted, but it would be scarcely reasonable to propose a law compelling the sale of wine-making plant and casks to vineyard owners at fixed prices, yet this is the equivalent of Mr. Macfie's suggestions, which is only one of a large number, equally untenable, contained in the pamphlet.

* "The Patent Question in 1875: the Lord Chancellor's Bill, and the Exigencies of Foreign Competition." By R. A. MACFIE. London: Longmans.

A NEW RAILWAY SIGNAL.—A completely new form of railway signal, and mode of working it, has recently been invented by Mr. T. SINGTON, of Manchester, after a series of experiments extending over 12 months. The aim of the inventor has been to overcome, if possible, the weak points of the systems now used; these may be said to include the short distance at which the signal can be worked from the signal-house, and the consequent limit in the working of the block system, the generally heavy and complicated nature of the mechanism both for working and inter-locking, and the total inutility of the signals in case of fog; to these may be added the effort required in working the signal levers, caused by the length and weight of wire that has to be set in motion. The main object aimed at in the series of experiments that have resulted in the present invention has been to obtain the utmost simplicity in every part of the mechanism, and this, it is confidently believed, has been gained to an unprecedented extent. A very short study of the requirements of a perfect signal points to electricity as the only motive power likely to work in a satisfactory manner. The idea of using electricity is not claimed as a new one; its obvious advantages for the purpose have long been recognised, but no invention as yet brought forward has been sufficiently simple and practicable to be of use for railway purposes; at least this is the only reason that can be suggested for its not as yet having been introduced. The mechanism that actuated the proposed signal is contained in a small box, so as to be protected from the weather, and together with the signal itself is fixed to a light iron frame, which is bolted to the signal post after the same has been fixed in position. The box is connected with the signal-house by wires for the transmission of the electric current; this forms the whole of what may be called the outdoor portion of the invention. The indoor portion, or that placed in the signal house—the levers for working the signals, and the mechanism for inter-looking them, is equally simple. The large hand levers, and the consequent heavy and complicated inter-locking machinery now required, is entirely dispensed with. The signals being worked by electricity, a series of small hand levers, a few inches long, are all that are required; these are ranged on a stand or table, at each end of which the point levers are placed: these can be of any sort now used, and are not interfered with by the present invention. The signal levers when very numerous can be ranged in two or more rows, stepped one above the other; the mode of handling them is exceedingly simple; they can be moved either to the right or left; when this is done the terminals of two wires are brought into contact, the one coming from the battery the other from the signal. As long as the contact lasts the electric current acts on the signals; the moment the lever is moved back to its normal position the contact is broken, and the electric action ceases. Moving the lever to the right actuates the "caution" signal, to the left the "line open" signal; when the lever is in its normal position the signal shows "danger." The means used to prevent the signalman from working a wrong signal, generally called inter-locking, is totally different from anything now known, and dispenses with all but the simplest mechanism; this is contained in the lower portion of the stand or table, the front of which can either be open or closed with light doors that will allow the interior to be examined at all times. The mechanism is connected with the point levers, so that every movement of these locks such of the signal levers that are not to be worked, and unlocks those that are, making a mistake impossible; any number of signal levers can be added, removed, or repaired without interfering with those working. The fog signal proposed to be used is a powerful electric bell, attached to the distant signal post, and rung by alternately forming and breaking the circuit of the electric current; this is effected by a clock-work action, set in motion by the signalman every time a train is signalled as approaching along a line that is to be blocked, the ceasing of the ringing to be the signal of "line open;" by varying the intervals between each sounding of the bell the signals of "danger" and "caution" can be given. A similar bell, fixed to station platforms and in signal-houses, will, it is thought, considerably facilitate the working of the traffic and block system; the advantages of the latter will also be greatly increased by the unlimited distance that with an electric signal can intervene between the signal-house and the signal.

SAFETY LAMPS.—A new form of safety-lamp has been patented by Mr. M. I. LANDAU, whose previous invention has already been noticed in the *Mining Journal*. The top and bottom of this lamp are connected with each other with a bayonet joint, and it has a peculiar arrangement for admitting the air to support combustion. The portion of the lamp which is usually the oil-chamber is a mere casing, with double cylindrical sides, the inner cylinder having orifices covered with wire gauze. The air enters through wire gauze at the top of the annular chamber formed by the two cylinders, passes downward then through the gauze-covered orifices in the inner chamber to the interior of the lamp. The lamp itself is about two-thirds the diameter of the casing, is fastened to the casing by a bayonet joint, and carries a simple fall-down extinguisher arrangement. The lamp has neither lock nor key, but on the inner side of the inner cylinder of the casing there is a projection which, upon any attempt being made to open the lamp releases the fall-down extinguisher, so that the lamp cannot be opened until the flame has been extinguished. It is stated that his lamp is made to remedy all the defects of the Davy lamp, and explained that the atmospheric air which supports the flame passes through an air-chamber of a peculiar construction, so made that the air has to descend and circulate, and ascend to reach the flame, therefore the velocity which might be outside the lamp will lose its strength when it reaches the flame. The upper part of the lamp is so constructed as only to allow the gaseous products to escape, and the entry of the gas or air from the outside of the upper part of the lamp is prevented, no air being drawn in at that part to feed the flame, and even if there might be a very great velocity it will never force the flame through the upper part so as to ignite the gas outside, moreover it will never affect the flame. It is especially claimed, moreover, that the lamp is so constructed that no screwing and no locking are required, it is simply united by a bayonet joint, and when an attempt is made to detach the upper part the flame is instantly extinguished before the two parts of the lamp are separated. It is intended to get the lamp thoroughly tested in a colliery, and it will be gratifying to learn that the opinion of practical and scientific men upon it establish its claim to great efficiency and simplicity. The results will be fully reported in the Journal.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TREATING METALS.—Mr. WADE H. SMITH, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, uses wood naptha, hydrochloric acid, nitrous acid, nitric acid, and iodine in a fluid state, and the gases and vapours resulting from any or all of the above liquid matters, carburetted hydrogen or coal gas, nitrogen gas, and atmospheric air in such proportions as may be required, combined or uncombined. In carrying out the improvements, each of the before-named fluids are placed in separate vessels or chambers; the contents of these respective chambers are capable of being conducted, and are conducted together or separately into a passage through which a current of atmospheric air, gas, or vapour is caused to flow, so that the atmospheric air, gas, or vapour, alone or combined with any or all of these liquids, gases, or vapours may be conducted in any required proportions to the cupolas, furnace, converter, or other suitable vessel containing the metal or metals to be acted upon, or to a receiver or gasometer for further use, or when required for illuminating and heating purposes. The principle adopted and the apparatus used for effecting the above are the same or similar to that well known for making ether sprays or other air spray jets.

Original Correspondence.

ROCK DRILLS.

SIR,—In his letter to the Journal Sir George Denys has spoken emphatically as to what he has used and specially knows concerning our boring machinery, but we have no need to make a statement as to several matters, in order that the public may be more fully and clearly informed with regard to the proper application of the machines under varied circumstances. We have already stated that it is not the increased size of our more powerful boring machines that renders them inconvenient of use in ordinary drivings, but their increased weight, which renders necessary some form of carriage mounting instead of hand munipulated appliances. With the light machines and columnar stand, to be used as an upright or cross stretcher, more or less time is consumed in mounting and placing the stretcher and machine in position. When placed the hole is quickly bored, but by this method the space is so occupied at the immediate face by the machine and appliance, and the workmen in performing the successive manipulations, that it is only convenient to use one or two machines, and small ones, in this manner in an ordinary level. This appliance being used it should naturally be sought to put in as many holes as practicable for advantageous blasting from each single fixing of the stretcher by placing the machines in various positions, and at various angles, upon it. And yet if by this simple and inexpensive means double speed is attained at such saving of cost as he has found, and the important matter of ventilation secured incidentally, how can the total result be considered otherwise that of such pure advantage as to be convincing?

Now, it will be admitted that lengthwise there is always room in the driving, and as the difference between the machine Sir George Denys is using and the large tunnelling machine is the difference between 7 in. by 9 in. of cross section in the one case, and only 9 in. by 10 in. in the other, it will be seen that the large machine of itself is not rendered inconvenient of application over the small one on account of increased size in the respect that is important. In the case of the large machine, mounted on a carriage, which is always on the rails in the central portion of the driving, the arrangement and disposition of the machine can be different, having a long feed, requiring less frequent changing of the tool. The various angles the machine may take are more readily given, and instead of the face of the heading being occupied as we have shown in the former case, there is only such occupation of space at and immediately near the face of the heading, as in the cross section of each of the machines employed. But, in the former case the machine is sought to be used for the purpose of most economically prosecuting the operation of mining, and of placing each successive hole as nearly as practicable according to the method of hand-boring, and we must, consequently, state that the matter of expense for quantity of explosive material required by one or the other method, and the power required fof working, and the conditions of need to drive more or less rapidly, should all be taken into account.

The advanced headings of the St. Gothard Tunnel, where six machines are employed in each, and which are being driven so rapidly, as we have mentioned, are no more nor less than any other drivings of 8 ft. by 8 ft. It is the question of space for the application of machines in ordinary cases of mine work that has generally been the ground of objection against employing them. Now, if this matter of space be the vital point, why do we not take account of the miners themselves as being large or small, tall or short, lean or fat, and estimate their value as miners according to their measurement in length and cross-section; or take their cubic contents according to some rule established by law or custom; than paying for minus rather than surplus quantity of miner?

The particulars of the compressor of Sir George Denys explains his difficulty. He has only a low working pressure at best, and, worse than all, gets no quantity. Compare this machine, working only one cylinder, and at a speed of only 16 strokes per minute, with the same dimensions of a dry compressor working at a normal speed of 80 revolutions per minute, and capable of being run at the even equal speed of a steam-engine. The quantity of compressed air delivered, at whatever pressure, is in proportion to the speed of piston in a properly constructed machine. Where steam is used for power in driving the compressor its pressure may be only 50 lbs. in the engine, and a pressure of 80 lbs. or more maintained in the compressor; and the relative cost of steam over water power for driving depends, after all, upon the locality, convenience of fuel, and other incidental circumstances that may or may not exist.

In the letter of "Working Miner" of last week it is to be noticed there is a touch of comic in the Cornish character withal, and through it we may be a ray of hope that the amusing position of disadvantage in which they are now placing themselves, their industry, and most vital interests with regard to the competing production of other countries and localities will be discovered in time, and touch them to the quick, and spur them into action.

London, March 10. ——— MCKEAN AND CO.

DOUBTFUL MINERALS, DOUBLE NOMENCLATURE, &c.

"Accuracy is desirable as the basis of every argument."
"He who proves too much, proves nothing."

SIR,—These are maxims laid down in your Journal by two of my annotators. The truth of the first maxim is obvious; the second may have a set-off in—"He who proves anything proves something." Reverting to the subject under consideration, allow me to say that I can prove certain facts which can scarcely be taken as proving "too much," or as proving "nothing." They are the following:—

That mineralogy is one of the most important of the sciences; that there are in this country some very talented mineralogists; that there is a matchless collection of minerals at the British Museum; that Professor Maskelyne, at the head of it, is an eminent mineralogist; that there is an "Index of Mineral Species" contained in that collection; that there is now no standard British "Book of Mineralogy;" that the "Book of Mineralogy" in general use in England is Professor Dana's, of America; that Maskelyne's "Mineral Index" contains fewer names of species than Dana's; that Dana's Index excludes names which are to be found in sundry British mineralogical books; that some of the excluded and included names in Dana's Index may be labelled doubtful; that some of the existing names might be abolished with advantage; that Dana and Maskelyne's mineral nomenclature are widely discrepant; that some of the Professor's discrepancies are of considerable importance; that Dana has uselessly resuscitated names that have long been obsolete that mineralogical discrepancies are a great hindrance to students; that it is desirable to end this confusing dual nomenclature; that it is advisable to enquire into the history of the "doubtful minerals;" that most of the physical sciences abound in appropriate Greek names; that many of the Greek names of mineralogical science are ambiguous and inappropriate; that there exists a necessity for an uniform mineral nomenclature; that there should be an appropriate name for each mineral, and that name adhered to; that Dana's scholarly efforts to reproduce and substitute original names has not succeeded; that Maskelyne's conservative retention of old names, although judicious, is insufficient.

In the *Chemical News* Oct. 2 and Nov. 20, 1874, I have set forth at length sufficient examples to prove my case as regards "doubtful minerals" and "double nomenclature." The other allegations almost carry proof along with them, excepting one—"That many of the Greek names in mineralogical science are ambiguous and inappropriate. Before citing examples on this head, allow me to premise a few observations on names in general. Every now and then is found a phenomenon who, in a lackadaisacal way, asks "What's in a name?" He is a "Smith" perhaps, who has made money in textile fabrics by introducing ground barytes into fibrous material and "dressing it up to order." Such an one sees no necessity for appropriate names. A Pilate like this, who affects to wash his hands in innocency, never waits for an answer. Shout "Fool" in his ear, he reddens, and in an instant audibly "He thanks his stars *he* was not born a fool," and leaves you to fill up the ellipsis at your leisure. Another, more ignorant, says "There's nothing in a name." Another, wiser in his own conceit, says "A name is everything." Cold and heat are always taken as extreme names. Cold, however, being it is thought, only a less degree of heat, I will take a mean between the extremes, and put it temperately thus—"There's *something* in a name." Now, leaving persons at their discretion as to what names they shall call their offspring and one another, and the House of Commons to decide the appropriate when its members are becalled, let us try to persuade ourselves that appropriate names of things are just possible; that apropriate names are exceedingly useful, and that the name of a thing, whenever possible, should refer clearly to some conspicuous quality of the thing signified, so that it may give a clue to identification, if nothing more. It is easier, and generally more agreeable, and always safer, to speak of things, than of persons. Such notions as these may be heresy, and perhaps I ought to burn for them. Well, let somebody set me alight; there would be a blaze. Tar-barrels before now have helped to a reformation. An extreme man some time ago in a weak moment said "It would be a relish to see such a Lutheran as you frizzle." I said it was kind of him to think so, and all that, and from him it should be taken as a compliment.

Happily I have not, as yet, had to frizzle, and, possibly, some day my present heterodoxy may become somebody's orthodoxy. At any rate, it will be allowed that the improprieties of careless speaking and writing are fruitful sources of misunderstanding and inconvenience, and that the little child who looked into his spelling-book for "words with meaning in them to put into his talk," set a good example to many children of a larger growth. I am only asking that the appropriate in nomenclature shall be the rule, and not the exception. When an eloquent man speaks, who listens? All but the deaf. And when his speech is printed, who reads? All but the blind. Eloquence has as much to do with appropriate words as with animation of expression. Expressive language, however, does not always imply refinedness of language. Appropriate language, strictly, is that which conveys clear and definite meaning. Inappropriate language does the contrary, and it does more, too frequently—by offending against good taste, good manners, and good morals. The "slang" of some young ladies and gentlemen was originally intended to be expressive. Sometimes it is. Often it is not. Who can fully appreciate "awfully jolly," and "jolly solemn?" But these utterances have the small merit of being trifles to smile at, and it is said that they help up the hill in lovemaking. There we leave them.

But mineralogical slang is no trifle, for it helps science downhill. There are variously affected residents at Hanwell who think impropriety of expression but a very small matter, as if they should say, "Every one knows our jolly friends, Brown, Green, and White;" although Brown, to look at, happens to be deadly white; Green, generally red; and White, always yellow. What does it matter? In an asylum for idiocy, perhaps very little; but carry on the question from persons to things, of a kind perfect—things in which man (idiot or otherwise) had no hand in the making, and which at the best he only clumsily takes to pieces, or puts together. Then, the scene and circumstances altogether change. To speak and write of the qualities of such things, the very highest order of finite intellect may be profitably employed. It is not mere sentimentality to desire that any such thing should have the most appropriate name that can be devised, for upon it hinges the easier teaching, not alone of living students, but of those also who are to come after them.

The multitudes who interest themselves in the great question of "How crops grow" are obliged to think mineralogy literally the groundwork of their consideration, and that appropriateness of nomenclature in this branch of knowledge is of the first importance. In short, carrying forward the figures, Brown, Green, and White, they are agreed that these names should be taken to mean brown, green, and white, and nothing else. The same of other distinctive names. Surely such an unsophisticated notion as this ought to be in favour with both industrious and lazy people.

Like working out the "Maze" at Hampton Court, the tracing of derivations is a kind of amusing annoyance, but part of my present argument requires it. First of all, allow me to point out a few inappropriate, but, alas! two very common modes of naming minerals. I consider it inappropriate to name a mineral after any particular place, because the same thing may be found in some other place, or in many other places. For example, a lead and copper mineral is found at Wölch, the mineral becomes Wölch-stone, in thought, and Wölchite in a word, for all time. It was also found at Olsa. Suppose a new mineral species, found in Wales at Llanfairmathafarneithath, it would hardly be appropriate or fair to tack to it another syllable, of Greek origin, and call the mineral by that name, simply to let the ignorant know that it meant some sort of a store.

I think it inappropriate to name a mineral after any distinguished or other person, because it is often a very questionable, and not always a durable, compliment. Of the first we have a case in point in naming a zinc mineral Willemite, after William I., King of the

Netherlands. Of the second, we have two painful cases—one, touching the venerable naturalist Darwin; and the other, that prince of geologists, Lyell. The copper mineral, Darwinite, has been changed by Dana to Whitneyite, and the copper mineral Lyellite has been altered to Devilline. Appropriately a marble tablet in Westminster Abbey will perpetuate the name of Lyell. Darwin will never be forgotten, although in this instance "a selection of the best" for the purpose was not made Napoleonite has been degraded from the rank of a mineral species to that of Corsican granite only. ("In Memoriam," possibly not thought of at the time.) It appears to me inappropriate to change names as old as the hills for names compounded of the Greek, as in the case of zinc-blende for sphalerite, amber for succinite, and common salt for halite. Salt by this name in England seems to lose its savour. That grand old naturalist Job said "Can that which is unsavoury be eaten without salt? He called it Melach, perhaps; certainly not Hals. To an Englishman salt must remain Salt. It is, I think, most objectionably inappropriate to compound mineral names out of ambiguous Greek or other words. It remains for me now to give examples of the ambiguous and obscure derivation of some of the existing names of minerals, which will at once show their thorough inappropriateness.

EXAMPLES.—A mineral was found in some sort resembling in texture the "flesh of an apple;" apple-meat-stone, was therefore thought of, and put into Greek as Melopsite. Another became ash-coloured under the blow-pipe, and the Greek for ashes was turned into spodumene for its name thenceforth. Another, intumesced when heated, and the Greek to blow, and fire, were turned into pyrophysalite, which may be rendered blow-fire stone. The Greek to cook, and barren, were turned into zeagonite (now gismondite). Berzelius finding a new mineral soon after the discovery of selenium took the Greek for opportunely, and turned out eukairite. A felspar, fetid when struck, was named necronite, or corpse-stone. It is recorded that a long while ago a zinc mineral was found something like galena to look at, but on analysis yielding no lead, it was called in German, blende (*i.e.*, blind, or deceiving). In 1847 Glocker thought it treacherous-stone in German, and wrote it down sphalerite, in Greek. It has been called blende in this country for a long time, and is so called now; but Dana, in 1868, exhumed sphalerite in honour of Glocker. Thomson (1843) named a mineral gymnite from the Greek naked, after the locality Bare Hills, where it was discovered. Somebody, perhaps a Lord Chamberlain (1826), threw a new cloak of Prof. Dewy's over the nude figure, and deweylite it remains to this day. At the time of its discovery (not very long ago), chemists not being able to separate the titanic acid and zirconia of a mineral, it was sentenced forever as disgrace-stone, in the Greek æschynite. Another, for not possessing the quality of transparency was thenceforth dubbed turbid-stone in datholite. The Greek for doing-anything-late gave Beudant (1832) the opportunity of naming a mineral opsimose. This name, in a council of one, was adjudged intolerable, so V. Kobell burked the offender, turned a compliment in favour of Prof. Klipstein, and made out Klipsteinite as we have it. There was some doubt about the mineral diallogite, so the Greek for doubt-stone was invented. Another mineral, easy to break was named euclase. We have also easily-frangible-stone in thraulite. A mineral showing under the blow-pipe similar effects to other minerals was named isopyre, after the Greek equal and fire. A mineral once confounded with tourmaline was, therefore, from the Greek ambiguous, named amphibole. It has been called horn-blende in England for half a century—is called so now at the British Museum; but Dana insists on the resurrection of Amphibole. There are fire-stones in plenty besides pyrrhite. A mineral changes colour under the blowpipe, and Greek is found for fire-other-stone in pyrallolite. We have—fire-colour-stone, in eupychroite; fire-decomposition-stone, in pyrolusite; fire-form-stone, in pyromorphite; fire-green-stone, in pyrochlore; fire-hard-stone, in pyroschlerite; fire-leaf-stone, in pyrophyllite; fire-like-stone, in phlogopite; fire-odor-stone, in pyrosmalite; fire-stranger, in pyroxene; fire-swell-stone, in pyrophysalite; go-between-stone, in mesitite; goldfinch-powder-stone, in acanticonite; gooseberry-stone, in grossularite; goosedung-stone, in chenocoprolite; heat-leaf-stone, in thermophyllite; imitation-stone, in mimetite; inclined-about-stone, in periclasite; inclined-to-break-stone, in clinoclasite; inconstant-stone, in automolite; interchange-stone, in diallage; intermediate-stone, in mesotype; iron-neighbour-stone, in sideroplesite; less-acute-stone, in meionite; many-stone, in polylite; many-brother-stone, in polyadelphite; middle-stone, in mesolite; new-stone, in neolite; new-birth-stone. in neotokite; stiff-stone, in thrombolite; obscurity-stone, in eudnophite; other-appearance-stone, in allophanite; peace-stone, in pacite; pigeon-stone, in peristerite; put-together-stone, in pectolite; recent-stone, in kainite; small-stone in microlite; softer-stone, in malacolite; solitary-stone, in monazite; vain-honour-stone, in xenotime; successor-stone, in diadochite; tender-stone, in coupholite; under-hard-stone, in hyposclerite; undiscernible-stone, in aphanite; ungreasy-stone, in alipite; weak-stone, in analcite; welcome-guest-stone, in euxenite; without-augmentation-stone, in anauxite.

Nobody, I think, can well and truly say that many of the foregoing names are not very ambiguous, of intricate construction, and, therefore, singularly inappropriate. They appear to have been unnaturally brought into the world too soon after conception. It is, however, only fair to add that many appropriate names derived from the Greek have been given to mineral species and varieties, and I know of no reason why more should not be given.

Permit a few words more in compliment to my annotators. Number one says, "There may be as much to justify a mineralogist in calling the mineral (rock salt) in its natural state 'halite' as there is to justify the chemist in designating the compound of sodium 'chloride of sodium,' or 'sodic chloride' when chemically pure." He says *may* be, but is there? For myself I never could see propriety in "chloride *of* sodium." Rock salt has been very long know by that name in England and America, and it has its equivalent in Germany and France. Where then, I ask, was the propriety of Glocker, in 1847, substituting halites mineralogically, or of Dana, in 1868, substituting halite for common salt, out of compliment to Glocker? Glocker certainly was not the *discoverer* of rock salt.

I stand verbally corrected by annotator number two in one respect. The choice of nomenclature as betwixt Dana and Maskelyne is, of course, a "matter of opinion" (sometimes). Being, however, taken elsewhere for "an extreme Radical, with nomenclature on the brain," allow me to say that I read long ago "The Liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand," and that is the pedestal I always endeavour to stand upon. As a Liberal of this sort I candidly say that I prefer Maskelyne's nomenclature, because it is judiciously Conservative, and, consequently, less confusing than Dana's. Professor Maskelyne, in observing upon my communication to the *Chemical News* on this subject, has published in a letter to that journal of Nov. 27 last:—"Responsible, not only to Englishmen, but to the whole scientific world, for whom this collection is becoming a sort of metropolitan collection, I have shrunk from the extensive changes in nomenclature that the adoption of Dana's names would involve." In this decision I think he is eminently right, and my fervent desire is, hat he may long remain at this wholesome temperature.

I may say that I am a stickler for 'old-fashioned names" whenever they convey a meaning that cannot be mistaken, and hold, at the same time, a place in "Hunt's Mineral Statistics" and the mineral market. Lead ore and blende, as sold to the smelters, Dana, I think, would call galena and sphalerite; copper pyrites is often sold to smelters, and I think Dana would call it chalcopyrite. The purple copper ore (containing iron) called by Dana, in 1850, erubescite, and now so-called by Maskelyne, has recently been shelved by Dana for bornite, out of respect to Haidinger; and surely black tin to the smelters would sometimes be cassiterite to Dana. The state of preparation for sale alters the facts but little. I know very well that "tough cake" is not native copper, and that "Scotch pig" is not native iron; and I feel no desire to put tough cake into Greek, or pig-iron at Glasgow (as fond as the people thereabouts are of Latin) into "porcus ferrum." It is on record that on Nov. 13, 1807, a meeting was held at the Freemason's Tavern, and at that meeting was passed the following resolution:—

"That there be forthwith instituted a Geological Society for the purpose of making geologists acquainted with each other, of stimulating their zeal, of inducing them *to adopt one nomenclature*, of facilitating the communication of new facts, and of ascertaining what is known in their science, and what remains to be discovered." The Geological Society then established, numbered about 12 members, some of them as jealous of each other as Kilkenny cats. The society numbers now as many hundreds—not of jealous fellows, but of the most useful fellows—and the geological knowledge that has been acquired since 1807 is truly astounding. I quote the resolution here to show that what was wanted then, in geology, is wanted just as much now, in mineralogy—the adoption of *one nomenclature*. We want, in short, a new Act of Uniformity, and all, as one man, to stick to it.—*Liverpool, March 9.* T. A. R.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Prudential Assurance Company, presented to the public last week, exhibits complete evidence of success. To substantiate our statement, it is simply necessary to examine, however carelessly, the figures presented. To begin with, look at the array of assets. It would be very difficult to find anything of the sort more satisfactory in every item. This will be acknowledged when it is found that the majority of the securities are backed up by real estate.

This point deserves special attention, being, in fact, the only vital one to insurers. It is, of course, cheering to hear of the success of one's own office, but the policy-holder must be permitted to be a little selfish, and disregard the pockets of others, so long as he sees his own family in possession of something that may be depended on implicitly in the hour of need.

The year's business shows in the ordinary branch a new annual premium income of 12,193*l.* 1s. 1d., and this in face of a very large number of refusals to ensure upon any terms. In this department the annual premium income for the year 1874 shows an increase of 5432*l.* 19s. 1d. over the year 1873.

In the industrial branch, which shows extraordinary success, 888,758 new policies were issued, representing a new annual premium income of 332,049*l.* 18s. The annual premium income of the year shows an increase of 144,344*l.* 8s. 4d. over 1873.

As to general results, it is showe that the total premium income shows an increase of 149,777*l.* 7s. 5d. over the past year. The assurance fund shows an increase of 90,591*l.* 2s. 11d. for the year.

It is much to the credit of the Prudential that efforts to push the business have been crowned with success. In a word, the new fields opened up during 1874 seem to be richer or more prolific than the old ones, as is testified to by the fact referred to—of a new issue in the industrial branch little short of a million policies,

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

After a week of considerable fluctuation the tin share market has closed at a decline, with but little business doing, even in the leading mines. Tin itself has been falling, and although foreign demand appears to be on the increase supplies are still upon such a heavy scale that no impression has been made. Statistics, however, for the past month are rather more encouraging than usual, deliveries, notwithstanding large receipts, having reached the unprecedentedly heavy amount of 1166 tons from London and 430 tons in Holland, whilst stocks have not been augmented in the manner expected. Against this it must be borne in mind that the continued arrivals from Australia are likely to preclude anything like a buoyant market for some time to come, and that there is a considerable "bear" account open in the metal, which, with the general conditions of the market so much in their favour, operators will find unusual facilities for bringing to a successful issue. The foreign stocks in London on the 1st inst. were estimated at 4489 tons, against 2187 tons on the same day last year—an increase of over 100 per cent. Stocks in Holland (Billiton and Banca) also show a marked increase, whilst quotations (Straits) exhibit a decline of 8*l.* per ton. Rather discouraging, to say the least. Copper has been slightly firmer in tone, but we hear complaints of a sluggish demand. Lead is also dull, and iron the same. Affairs in South Wales remain in *statu quo*, the attempt at arbitration having, for the present at any rate, utterly failed. Public interest in the lock-out appears to have considerably diminished, but every day the conviction grows stronger that the men must yield. In such a determined strife between capital and labour the victory of the former appears to be simply a question of time.

With reference to our remarks last week upon the absolute necessity of the introduction into Cornish mines of more economical appliances for working, we are glad to note that at Dolcoath a stone-breaker is being put up to crush the tinstuff for the stamps. The saving over the hand-labour method must be considerable, and it is only a matter of wonder that one fwas not long ago erected. A boring-machine is also spoken of in connection with this mine; so the success at Wheal Agar has already borne fruit. We hope that we shall soon be able to record that the example of the Agar and Dolcoath executives has been followed by other mines.

Arsenic production appears to be in a flourishing condition in Cornwall just now. Within the past few weeks we have chronicled sales at excellent prices by several of our mines. Now South Crofty has just sold 17 tons at the high price of over 10*l.* per ton.

The following are the principal features of the week: Crenver and Wheal Abraham shares have been in demand, but the present price is extremely low, 3s. to 5s. Eight ends are reported to be yielding 8½ tons of copper per fathom, and a rise 1 ton: 44 pitches are set on tribute, at prices varying from 6s. to 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* Total number of hands employed, 287. An improvement has occurred in East Basset, where the lode in the 50 is valued at 10*l.* per fathom for copper. Dolcoath appear inclined to advance upon the forthcoming meeting (to be held on Monday next), as some think a small dividend may be declared; but it is quite problematical. The mine is reported to have a large stock of tin on hand, the value of which has been materially decreased by the late drop.

The East Pool adventurers have filled their vacant pursership by appointing Mr. Dennis, the son of the late purser, to the post. At the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 1420*l.* on two months working, and the mine was stated to be looking very promising. East Lovell has a debit balance of 45*l.* The shares are rather firmer. At Great Lovell some really excellent stuff has been raised, and if samples go for anything, these sent to the London office should be the precursors of something good. It is expected that before long the stamps will be kept fully supplied day and night. The meeting is held to-day (Saturday), and a call will be made. Total number of hands employed, 68. At New Consols some good work is being raised; fair ground is being opened for tin and copper, and the stopes are looking well. This mine also produces arsenic. At Pedn-an-drea the ends are now valued at 9*l.* per fathom, and a winze 16*l.* Old Treburgett has nine stopes valued at 7*l.* per fathom, a winze 7*l.*, and an end 15*l.* Penstruthal shares are dull, with a flatter tendency. The mine is spoken of favourably for future results. At Rosewall Hill a call of 2s. 6d. per share has been made. The shares remain as they have for months past at the nominal quotation of 5s. to 7s. 6d. A call of 4*l.* per share (1984*l.*) has been made at South Frances. The balance against the mine was 1930*l.*, and the loss on the three months working 1753*l.* The shares have been very quiet. South Condurrow has five ends valued at 70*l.* per fm., and a rise at 8*l.* per fathom.

South Crofty shares have been in demand, but are now weaker. The fluctuations have been as much as 6*l.* per share. 8t. Just Amalgamated has two ends worth 40*l.* per fathom. The 34 pitches let on tribute are at prices ranging from 9s. to 14s. in 1*l.* West Basset shares have been very flat, but the spirited action taken by the management in facing their difficulties will have its due reward, and it is to be hoped we shall soon see a firmer market for the shares. Aaplication is to be made for a temporary remission of dues. The process of draining West Seton goes on at the rate of 5 ft. in 48 hours. The water is falling off too, so there is every chance of the mine being in fork before the new pumping engine gets to work. This will be in about three or four months time. The adventurers will be greatly helped by the liberal contribution of 3000*l.* (to be deducted in dues) from the lord towards the cost of this new work, and one or two other improvements. The tributers are stated to be doing well here. At Wheal Uny eight ends are valued at 7*l.* per fathom, and a rise at 8*l.* per fathom.

Notwithstanding the dulness of the lead market, some lead shares are in considerable demand. West Tankerville have further improved, and are difficult to buy at quotations. The directors have resolved to forego their fees until working costs can be paid, if the remainder of the preference capital is subscribed by the shareholders. Three ends are worth 5 tons of lead per fathom, two stopes 4½ tons, and a winze 4 tons per fathom. Van Consols are also better. A slight demand is apparent for Plynlimmon shares, and the quotation has risen from something near zero to 3s., 4s. When frost does not interfere with surface operations this mine can make a profit of about 200*l.* per month—a decidedly promising property, and at a perfectly nominal price. Transactions have taken place in Rookhope Valley at 9s. These shares were once in great demand at 6½ to 7, on the expectation of early success (the mine being in a wonderfully rich lead district, and near the celebrated mines of the Beaumont family), but the promised riches never came, and hope seems now to be pretty nearly exhausted.

Chemical shares are still active, Lawes particularly so. The colliery share market has been also active, with the exception of Bilson and Crump Meadow and New Sharlston, which are again weaker. A great many Chapel House shares have changed hands, and the last prices show a firmer market. Business has also been done in Great Western, Ifton Rhyn, Thorp's Gawber Hall, Bowers, Allerton, Alltami, Silkstone Fall, and Cardiff and Swansea.

Foreign mines have been fairly supported. Eberhardt have been in request at an advance. A good deal of business has been done also in Richmond, Javali, Flagstaff, and New Quebrada. JAMES H. CROFTS.

[*Erratum.*—In our remarks of the 27th ult., the statement respecting the export of tin from Sydney should have referred to a period of twelve *months*.]

SOUTH WHEAL CROFTY.—The purser writes—In driving the 160 cross-cut, north of Palmer's shaft, after meeting with several branches we have in the past week cut a lode, which is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing both copper and tin, and having a very promising appearance; its full size and value are not yet known, but it is estimated to be worth at present about 20*l.* per fathom. It is intended to drive another cross-cut at the 150, on the cross-course, about 35 fms. further east, where the same lode can be cut in about 20 fms. driving; as this lode is in unexplored ground, and will pass through the entire length of the sett, I consider that the improvement may be regarded as very important.

Meetings of Public Companies.

NORTH POOL MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Great St. Helen's, yesterday,—Dr. BURT in the chair.

The object for which the meeting was called was to confirm the following resolution passed at the previous meeting:—

"That power be and is hereby given the directors to create debentures in sums of 5*l.*, 10*l.*, 25*l.*, 50*l.*, and 100*l.* each, up to and not exceeding a sum of 5000*l.*, to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly."

The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. E. J. BARTLETT, the secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said that their present position was just a repetition of the old story—that the more important the crisis in the history of a mining company, the less interest the shareholders seemed to take in their own property. They had now been for two or three years searching for the main lode, and it had now been discovered, and several fathoms had been driven upon it, and the lode appeared to improve every fathom they had driven; but some how or other it was difficult to get all the shareholders to take an interest. However, he was happy to learn that since the last meeting several of the shareholders had seen the importance of the present moment, and had applied for debentures, but still the remarks which he had just made applied with considerable force to the great body of the shareholders who seemed to think that the thing would go on without their interference; but from what had taken place during the last week, and from the continued improvements in the reports of the mining agent, he was in great hopes that a sufficient number of applications would be made to enable them to carry on the proceedings at the mine with much greater spirit than for some time past. (Hear, hear.) The shareholders must be well aware that many of the principal expenses in a mine—such as those connected with machinery and bills for coals—were much the same whether they had one or half-a-dozen ends driving; and, therefore, the more ends they had driving the less would be the expense at each end. From the reports which had recently been received from the mine there were three or four other points which deserved to be explored, and ought to be worked, and which would pay to be worked if the shareholders responded as they ought to do, and supplied the amount they ought to do to carrying on the additional drivings. It was clear that the main lode should be driven west as well as east; it also appeared that there was a great chance of success by driving north, and he hoped that in the course of the next week or two they would have a sufficient response to their appeal to put three times as many men at work as now. He called upon Mr. Bartlett to read a report which had been received from Capt. Vivian.

Mr. E. J. BARTLETT read the report, which gave a very satisfactory account of the prospects of the mine, and corroborated the statement of the Chairman that the expense of working one end was almost as large as the expense of working three ends. He was pleased to say that since the last meeting applications had been made for 1150*l.* of debentures, and this morning he received a telegram from Capt. Vivian applying for another 500*l.* worth. (Cheers.) The applications for debentures had principally come from the largest shareholders. The funds already raised would enable the directors to push on the driving of the 40 east, but not sufficient to urge on the other operations which were recommended in the report, which would be read presently, from an independent shareholder who had recently inspected the mine. If the remaining debentures were not taken up by the shareholders, they would be offered to the public at large. If those shareholders who had not yet subscribed would take each a 10*l.* debenture, they would get the whole taken. As it was, it was satisfactory to know that the amount named had been subscribed, which would enable them to go on; but it would be more satisfactory to himself and the directors to know that they were not pinched for capital with which to develope the mine.

An independent SHAREHOLDER, who had inspected the mine, then read a report which contained very full information relative to the present position of the mine, and very valuable suggestions as to its future management. The report will be sent to the shareholders.

The SHAREHOLDER said, in answer to the Chairman, he had never seen such a masterly lode as the main lode, which, like most of the mines in the district, would undoubtedly "make" an improvement as greater depth was attained. He suggested cross-cutting the adit at a depth of 25 fms. instead of 40 fms., which would allow earlier returns to be made.

Mr. E. BARTLETT stated that in a mine of this sort he should like to see the monthly cost at 400*l.* or 500*l.*, as it would show that a larger amount of work was being done; but he was prepared to say that, for the amount which had been expended, North Pool had been carried on in a miner-like way. (Hear, hear.) The new funds, he might inform the shareholders, as they had been received had been used to pay the liabilities; and it was satisfactory to know that at the present time there was not more than 300*l.* owing. His object was to get a thoroughly clean book. He should like to see 5000*l.* subscribed, so that things might be pushed on as rapidly and efficiently as possible. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN then formally moved the confirmation of the resolution given above, which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting broke up.

SOUTH TOLCARNE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, yesterday,—Mr. D. FRASER in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed. The accounts were submitted and passed, showing a debit balance of 518*l.* 14s. 8d.

The SECRETARY stated that, although it was a four-monthly meeting, there were six months' costs charged in these accounts, in order to bring them up to the closest period.

The agents' report was read, as follows:—

March 10.—The engine-shaft has been sunk to the 30, and the said level extended east 11 fms., and west 5 fms., on the course of the lode. In the eastern level two short branches of black and grey copper ores were passed through, and there is a little black ore in the present end, where the lode is 2 ft. wide. In the western level the lode has increased in size, and considerably improved in character in the distance thus far driven, being in the present end 4 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, containing numerous crystals of yellow mundic, and occasionally spots of copper ore. The 30 having been driven a sufficient distance from the shaft to admit of again sinking, we have cut plat, barrow-road, &c., preparatory to resuming this operation. We are pleased in being able to say that the decided improvement which has taken place in the character of the lode in the last fathom or two sunk, and in the 30, as compared with its appearance and composition in the 20, encourage the expectation that we shall find a further improvement in getting below the 30, and it seems not unlikely that copper ground may soon be met with. We purpose at the same time to drive the 30 east and west, the appearance in both ends being favourable, and the lodo easy and cheap for opening through. We also purpose commencing at once to drive the 30 north from the engine-shaft to intersect Fraser's lode, which in the 20 yielded rich grey, black, and yellow copper ore throughout; the lode is principally of quartz, which dips towards the engine-shaft at the rate of about 4 ft. per fathom. Judging by the underlie of the lode, we have about 15 fms. to drive the 30 to reach it, which will take about four months. We look upon this cross-cut as a very important operation, holding out good promise of leading to a valuable discovery. We do not intend doing anything more at present in the 20, as we think by exploring deeper we are more likely to meet with success. By carrying out the operations referred to in the foregoing remarks our cost will be increased to the extent of about 30*l.* per month, and by them there appear to be strong probabilities of good discoveries being made before another meeting of shareholders.—JOSEPH VIVIAN AND SON, JAMES PAULL.

It was satisfactory to see from the report that the mine was looking more promising than for some time past. The shaft was now sunk to the 30, and the ends driven east and west some fathoms in ground of a most congenial character, and they might look forward to some early and important improvement in the mine.

A SHAREHOLDER said he was glad to see that the accounts were brought up closely, and that the mine shows some indication of early improvements. It was certainly trying times for Cornish mining, but it is certainly the proper method to have the accounts charged up to latest possible period.

A call of 3s. per share was made; the committee of management elected; and a vote of thanks passed to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FULLER'S REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At the meeting, on Tuesday, it was decided to hold a meeting on March 18 to confirm the special resolutions to wind-up the company voluntarily.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

CRENVER AND ABRAHAM UNITED MINES.—It is much to be regretted that, owing to the shareholders having expressed their willingness to take debentures to the amount of only 6500*l.* out of 20,000*l.* which was required, it has become necessary for the directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders for Friday next, "to decide if any, and what, means shall be adopted to save their property," proceedings for winding up the company having been already commenced in the Court of Stannaries by the principal creditor. For some time past the reports from the mines have shown the prospects to be steadily improving, and seeing that the present company have already expended 74,000*l.* and upwards upon the property, the shareholders certainly do not seem to be doing their best for their own interest in sacrificing it for 20,000*l.* The matter, however, must now be settled promptly, or those who have so long and energetically striven to make the mine a permanently remunerative property may have the mortification of seeing others reap the profit of their enterprise.

EAST POOL, AND ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION.—As the welfare of Cornish mining is altogether dependent upon the maintenance of the capitalists' confidence in the integrity of those entrusted with the management of the mines, and in the reliability of the accounts from time to time presented to them, it is a matter for exceeding regret when the necessity arises for public questioning either; but it will be universally acknowledged, except perhaps by those suffering from a castigation received, that a newspaper which makes public inaccuracies and errors of judgment which might otherwise escape notice until it be too late to remedy them, confers equal benefit upon Cornish mining as an industry, and upon all engaged in it; so that it would be more to the credit of those alleged to be at fault to explain and clear up the misconception (?) than to attempt to pass by the complaints by suggesting enmity to the mining interest. Referring to the observations of the Chairman of the East Pool meeting that "a Truro paper, which was no friend to Cornish mining, had

given circulation to a rumour that the committee proposed that day to declare a dividend out of the profit which had been made," the Editor of the *West Briton* very pertinently replies, in an addendum to his report of the meeting :—"We regret to find our old and much esteemed friend, Mr. R. R. Broad, bringing charges against the *West Briton* which are not founded on fact. Does Mr. Broad openly justify, as a member of East Pool committee, the printed statement of accounts issued so recently as September last, with an apparent credit balance in favour of the adventurers of 492*l*., when the debit balance against the adventurers, as shown by the very able investigation made by Mr. James Hosking, a professional accountant, was at that very hour no less than 10,765*l*."

THE VAN MINES—MONTHLY REPORT.

March 8.—As under, I beg to hand you my monthly report and setting list. At the 90 cross-cut we have crossed 12 fms. 5 ft., 3½ fms. of which is in the lode, and the first 9 ft. is worth for lead ore 30*l*. per cubic fathom, the remaining 2 fms. have been driven through the hard bar of ground which in the levels above we find lying upon the main leader, and varies in width from 1 to 3 fms., containing blende and spots of lead ore; set to six men, at 300s. per fathom. I have set to four men to drive under the cross-cut, for the purpose of forming a loom, or lodge, for storage of water, at 180s. per fathom. In the course of this month we intend to commence sinking a winze below the 75 at a point about 10 fms. west of shaft, for the purpose of ventilating the 90. The 75, west of shaft, is set to six men to drive upon the main leader, at 240s. per fathom; the lode here is worth 60*l*. per cubic fathom for lead ore. The stripping down of the lode to full width in the side of this level, west of shaft, is set to eight men, at 70s. per fathom; the lode is worth 26*l*. per cubic fathom for lead ore. The 75, east of shaft, is set to six men, at 240s. per fathom; the end at present is worth 10*l*. per cubic fathom, but we expect an improvement as we approach the runs of ore that are seen going down in the bottom of the 60 east. The 60, west of shaft, is now extended 92 fms. upon the main leader, and the end at present is worth 120*l*. per cubic fathom for lead ore; the same level in the soft has been driven 10 fms. in advance of this end, and we have set to eight men, at 110s. per fathom, to take down the whole width of the lode (about 4 fms.), which will average in value 40*l*. per cubic fathom; we are now under the great run of ore seen going down in the bottom of the 45. The 60 in the soft is set to six men, at 90s. The winze sinking below the 60, at a point 35 fms. west of shaft, is down 13½ fms. We expect to hole through to the 75 in course of a week or so; set, as before, to nine men, at 320s. per fathom; the lode is worth 30*l*. per cubic fathom. Set to six men to cross-cut south through the lode at a point about 75 fms. west of shaft in the 60, at 300s. per fathom. Set to six men to strip down the lode to full width eastwards from the 90 fm. level cross cut in the side of the same level, at 110s.; lode about 4 fms. wide, and is worth 40*l*. per cubic fathom for lead ore. The stripping of the lode to full width at a point 40 fms. west of shaft is set to eight men, at 110s. per fathom, worth for lead ore 30*l*. per cubic fathom. The stopes in the back of the 60, east and west of shaft, are set as follows :—The 48 west, to eight men, at 80s. per fathom. The 40 west, to eight men, at 75s. per fathom. The 32 west, to eight men, at 80s. per fathom. The 24 west, to six men, at 70s. per fathom. The 16 west, to eight men, at 70s. per fathom. The 8 east, to eight men, at 75s. per fathom. The 16 east, to eight men, at 75s. per fathom. The 24 east, to six men, at 75s. per fathom. The 40 east, to eight men, at 75s. per fathom. The average width of these stopes is now 18 ft., and worth 22*l*. 10s. per cubic fathom. A rise to put up from the 8 fm. stope, which is back of the 60, west of shaft, for the purpose of transmitting stuff to fill up the stopes, is set to four men, at 140s. per fathom. The 45 is set to four men to drive in the soft, west of shaft, at 80s. per fathom. The 115 fm. winze sinking below this level is down 11 fms.; set to six men, at 220s. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 65, east and west of shaft, are set as under. The 110 west, to four men, at 80s. per fathom. The 92 west, to eight men, at 72s. 6d. per fathom. The 86 west, to six men, at 72s. 6d. per fathom. The 80 west, to four men, at 60s. per fathom. The 70 west, to eight men, at 80s. per fathom. The 60 west, to eight men, at 80s. per fathom. The 54 west, to six men, at 80s. per fathom. The 44 west, to four men, at 80s. per fathom. The 37 west, to six men, at 100s. per fm. The 30 west, to four men, at 80s. per fathom. The 24 west, to six men, at 100s. per fathom. The 8 east, to twelve men, at 67s. 6d. per fathom. The 16 east, to six men, at 67s. 6d. per fathom. The 24 east, to four men, at 70s. per fathom. The 40 east, to six men, at 100s. per fathom. The 54 east, to eight men, to drive upon a branch of lead in the eastern end of the stope, at 160s. per fathom; average width 18 ft., worth 26*l*. 10s. per cubic fathom. The cross cut under Edwards's at the present end of the 30 west, is set to six men, at 160s. per fathom. As yet we have discovered nothing of importance at this point, and there is still a strong feed of water issuing from the end of the cross-cut. The 30 permanent level west is set to six men, at 100s. per fathom. The 24 fm. stope, in the back of the 30, east of shaft, is set to nine men, at 100s. per fathom, worth for lead ore 20*l*. per cubic fathom. The two stopes in the back of the 15, east of shaft, are set as follows :—The 24, to six men, at 85s.; and the 16, to six men, at 95s. per fathom. These stopes are on the average 17 ft. wide, and are worth 12*l*. per cubic fathom for lead ore.—Surface: We are pushing on as rapidly as possible with the construction of the new reservoir, and also the new incline. We are shipping the blende as fast as we can get trucks. Our monthly sale takes place to-morrow upon 450 tons of lead ore.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

IRON MINES IN CORNWALL.—We stated some time ago that in all probability a new company would be formed to take over the responsibilities of the Cornish Consolidated Iron Mines Corporation, which was constituted by Mr. Roebuck and his friends to work several of the iron mines in Perranzabuloe. This new company has now, we understand, been definitely formed. The Iron Mines Corporation engaged to send over the Cornwall Minerals Railway several hundred thousand tons of iron ore annually, and they also entered into an agreement with Messrs. Lafone and Co., of Liverpool, to supply them with large quantities; and, utterly failing to keep either engagement, they rendered themselves subject to heavy liabilities. The action brought by Mr. Lafone has now been settled by arbitration. Mr. Leofric Temple, Q.C., was the arbitrator appointed by Mr. Justice Meller. Mr. Temple's award, which is by the consent of the parties concerned, is that the sum of 10,000*l*. is due to Mr. Lafone by the Corporation. Then came the question of Mr. Lafone's future interest under his contract, and this also was referred to Mr. Temple, who awarded Mr. Lafone the sum of 39,500*l*. in the way of deferred shares. For this latter amount the new company will be responsible.

THE TIN STANDARDS.—Since the last two serious reductions in the price of tin ore took place the smelters have made no further sign. The prices now are—Superior common, 84s.; superior fine, 86s. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of tin is fixed for the 31st inst., and will consist of 22,800 slabs of Banca, and 2000 slabs of Billiton.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—During the past week there has been a moderate business doing in the Share Market, but prices generally are lower at the close. Copper is bringing a fairly remunerative price. A still further advance has taken place in the price of arsenic, now an important item, the 17 tons sold at South Crofty on Saturday having brought 10*l*. 2s. 9d. per ton. Arsenic is sold in our mines by tender. A correspondent writes :—"One well-known mine manager stated publicly a few days ago that he saved 20 per cent. by importing his own coal, and 20 per cent. is an important matter when 250 tons are consumed per week, as at Dolcoath for instance. When the advantages to be derived from mines importing their own coals are so plain, while the great saving to be effected by so doing so persistently stares everyone in the face, it does seem wonderful how mine managers go rolling on in the old track, asking no questions, apparently indifferent to everything except, 'pay-days.' Unless they soon wake out of their deep they may find to their sorrow that pay-days, as far as they are concerned, are pleasures of the past." The coal question is, no doubt, a very grave one, but it must be approached with caution and deliberation. We remember some years since, when Mr. M. G. Pearse was an active member of the Dolcoath committee, that they imported their own coals for that important mine. We should like to know if that experiment was a successful one? If successful, we should like to know why was it abandoned? Perhaps some of our readers will afford an explanation. The following are the closing prices :—Carn Brea, 42 to 44. Cook's Kitchen, 8. Dolcoaths have been largely dealt in, and close at 45 to 46; the stone-breaker is expected to be at work in a few days, and a few weeks will, most likely, see a boring machine also at work in the mine; it is expected a dividend of 10s. per share will be declared at the meeting on Monday; East Pool, 12. Tincrofts close rather lower, 22½ to 23¼; we await the result of Capt. A. T. James's inspection of the accounts with much interest, but cannot learn of any discovery that he has made sufficient to warrant the drop in the price of these shares. West Frances, 9¼ to 10; Mr. Henry Bennetts, late of Mexico, is a candidate for the post of agent in this mine, rendered vacant by the death of Capt. H. Rabling; he is well known, and is considered to be a thorough practical miner.—*West Briton*.

THE TIN TRADE.—We have not far to look for the cause of such heavy stocks. Tin is now third in value of the exports from Sydney. Wool is first—nearly 3,000,000*l*. sterling: precious metals, nearly 2,000,000*l*.; tin, 494,226*l*. All these figures are for the year 1874. The tin was three times as valuable as the maize, four times as valuable as the preserved meat and the coal, and nearly five times as valuable as the tallow. We are told that a fair quantity of tin continues to arrive at Sidney. But what Cornishmen dread more than this is the news which the *Stannum Miner* (a New England paper) gives us that the Planet Company have struck a tin lode on Two-mile, which is 3 feet thick, and has been followed down to a depth of 40 ft. They call it a true and master lode; 30 men are at work in it, and a large and powerful crushing plant is on the ground. For a long time the point has been disputed here as to whether Australian tin lodes were probable or improbable, and whether certain specimens sent home were stream or lode tin. I have seen a piece of tin handled as Prof. Owen would a bone, and from it the theory warmly debated. Was that broken from a vein or from a stream deposit? Reasoning by Cornish experiences, and guided by the specimens themselves, I reluctantly went for lodes, seems, leaders—call them what you will—but for stores of tin placed by cunning Dame Nature in Australian as well as Cornish soil. I expected the news; and, although we do not like it, that is no reason why your readers should not know it. It remains to be seen how far Cornish energy, rigid economy, and a one-and-all pull can help us in the run with such competitors. —Correspondent of *Western Daily Mercury*.

STEAM BOILER FURNACES.—The invention of Mr. THOMAS CASS, of Little Bolton, consists in arranging and constructing the fire-bars so that they shall have a continuous travelling motion on each side of the fire. Each bar is nearly of a half-moon shape, somewhat smaller than half the width of the flue, and has in it a number of air spaces, and at the bottom of each bar there are teeth which, when all the bars are in their places, form a continuous rack, into which is geared a pinion, to which a slow revolving motion is given. The bars when together appear like a horizontal apron, and when the pinion revolves the chain of bars on one side travel horizontally in one direction, and those on the other side in the reverse direction, and so on continuously. The peculiar shape of the bars enables the ends of the apron to be a semi-circular shape, so that the apron can travel at each end as upon a centre; when the bars are turning round this centre at the bridge end of the fire, the changing of the position of the bars breaks up and shakes the fire. The fuel is fed on one side from a hopper having a sliding door, which can be raised more or less as required, and at the other side there is a hinged chambered door which can be opened when required, but is to be held by a latch when the bars are travelling, and at the side of the chambered door there is a small hinged door or flap through which the ashes escape, there being below the chambered door a fixed plate above the bars which prevent the ashes from travelling onwards and guide them to the small hinged door. The segmental curves of the bars have recesses and projections so that they interlock each other, at the same time allowing freedom for changing their positions as they turn at the ends of the furnace.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

WEST ASSHETON MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 14,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. To purchase from the Assheton Mining Company (Limited) a lease, or under lease, for 24 year of a mine intended to be called the West Assheton Mine, in the parish of Llanengan, Carnarvon. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. D. Browne, 3, Copthall-chambers, stockbroker; H. W. Lindow, Angel-court, stockbroker; Thomas Gundry, 75, Old Broad-street, gentleman; J. L. Jones, 15, Nevile-road, N., stock jobber; W. G. Mills, Kynaston-road, N., stock jobber; A. Johns, 15, Kynaston-road, stock jobber's clerk; and A. Kemp, 10, Warnford-court, commission agent. The first directors will be Messrs. H. D. Browne, W. Gundry, T. Gundry, H. W. Lindow, and W. H. Rudge, the qualification being 100 shares. The offices of the company will be at Bartholomew House.

ESPERANZA GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. To adopt and carry into effect an agreement made between J. H. Petherick of the one part and Richard Thos. Alison for the acquisition of mining property in Mexico. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. F. Smith, 86, Cannon-street, foreign railway agent; C. S. Hill, Porthill House, Hertford, gentleman; W. H. Mills, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, civil engineer; G. C. Cave, 31, Threadneedle-street, land agent; W. Wright Petherick, 159, Acton-road, Stoke Newington, commission agent; T. Edwards, Riverdale, Putney, solicitor; and J. J. Wallis, 86, Cannon-street, civil engineer. The directors will be—Messrs. G. F. Smith, C. S. Hill, and W. H. Mills, the qualification being 100 shares, and the remuneration 600*l*., and an additional 25 per cent. of the net profit of the company after 25 per cent. has been paid to the shareholders. Agencies will be established in various parts of Mexico, and a Mexican committee is to be formed, consisting of the following gentlemen :—Mr. Robert B. Gorsneck, President; and Messrs. D. Fergusson, James Sullivan, Robert Geddes, and José di Ansoategin. The members of this committee are to hold 100 shares.

PERRY COLLIERY (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l*., in 20*l*. shares. To search for and win coal and other minerals at or near Perry Hall, Handsworth, Staffordshire. The subscribers are—A. G. Calthorpe, Perry Hall, of no occupation, 100; J. Jaffray, J.P., Park-grove, Edgebaston, 100; S. Bailey, Walsall, mining engineer, 75; J. Bailey, Walsall, mining engineer, 25; R. H. Milward, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, solicitor, 50; E. Carter, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, accountant, 30; and E. H. Carter, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, accountant, 30. The directors will be the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe, the Hon. A. C. G. Calthorpe; and Messrs. John Jaffray, William Barrow, Nathaniel N. Solly, William Butler, and E. Jones. The qualification is to consist of shares to the value of 1000*l*., and the remuneration will be 700*l*. per annum until two years after the main seam is reached, when it will be increased to 1500*l*.

BILLINGSLEY COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. To carry into effect an agreement made between W. Birchley, Evan Birchley, and G. H. Page on the one part, and Samuel Taylor, on behalf of the company, for the purchase of the Billingsley Colliery, near Billingsley. The subscribers are—W. Mellor, Bridge-street, Worcester, sauce manufacturer, 100; J. Badger, Worcester, ironfounder, 100; W. Wink, Malvern, hotel keeper, 100; E. Mellor, Wolverhampton, 100; S. Taylor, Worcester, stockbroker, 100; J. Thompson, Worcester, solicitor, 100; G. H. Page, Church-street, Hays. Mr. Thomas Lee Pilditch, in consideration of services rendered to the company, has been appointed managing director for three years, at a salary of 250*l*. per year, and he also receives 100 fully-paid shares, which are not transferrable for seven years. The other directors are W. Birchley, Evans Birchley, G. H. Page, C. Mellor, S. Taylor, W. Mellor, J. Badger, W. Wink, and J. Thompson. The qualification is 100 shares.

EXPENDITURE REDEMPTION BANK (Limited).—Capital 500,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. To apply the system of co-operation to banking. The subscribers are—T. W. Fleming, 1, Camden Circuit, Bath, 25; T. B. Molonie, West Cowes, 25; C. H. Dashwood, 13, Marine Parade, Dover, 25; W. B. Harvey, Weighton-road, South Kensington, 25; G. Darley, Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road, 25; O. C. Dossett, 85, Westbourne Park-road, W., 25; W. M. Donnel, 36, King William-street, 25.

GILGARRAN COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l*., in 50*l*. shares. To adopt an agreement made between Wm. H. E. Napier, of 80, Redcliffe Gardens, South Kensington, and Henry Bruce, of 18, Athole-terrace, Edinburgh, for the transfer of the lease of certain mines and minerals under the Gilgarran estates, in the parish of Distington, Cumberland, the lease of which is now held by the said W. H. E. Napier. The subscribers (who take 20 shares each) are—J. M. Mackenzie, Garion Tower, Wishaw, ironmaster; H. M. Mackenzie, Prospect, near Whitehaven, ironmaster; J. R. Main, St. Bees, mining engineer; J. H. Mackenzie, Gilgarran, ironmaster; R. R. Walker, Gilgarran, widow; H. Bruce, Athole-crescent, Edinburgh; F. F. Roberton, Queen's-road, Richmond, gentleman. The directors will be Messrs. J. M. Mackenzie, H. M. Mackenzie, W. H. E. Napier, and H. Bruce, the qualification being five shares. The office of the company is at 26, Sandhills-lane, Whitehaven.

NATIONAL TRAMWAY COMPANY OF BUENOS AYRES (Limited).—Capital 400,000*l*., in 48,000 preference shares of 5*l*., and 32,000 deferred, of similar value. To acquire the concessions and business of the Buenos Ayres National Tramways Company (Limited), and the Argentine Tramways Company (Limited). The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Alfred Paget, 26, Queen Anne-street; W. G. Penson, 6, Connaught-place, W.; Alfred James Lambert, 9, Craven Hill, Hyde Park; J. Taylor, 42, Gloucester-square; J. R. Corbett, Berdnorth; H. D. Browne, 31, Avenue-road, Regent's Park; T. N. Riechin, Great Downe, Seale, Surrey.

LONDON STEAMBOAT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. To consolidate the businesses of the London, Westminster, and Vauxhall Steam Packet Company and the City Steamboat Company (Limited). The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. R. Addison, Addison Cottage, Bayswater; W. S. Ferris, 31, Cornwall-road, Bayswater; E. Pott, 50, Mark-lane; W. H. Stratton, 133, Kennington-road; H. D. Wood, 16, Basinghall-street; William Wright, 304, Camberwell-road; A. H. Wildy, 3, Albert-terrace, Clapham-road.

YORKSHIRE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING AND CLOTHING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. To acquire the Millgarth Mills Estate, Leeds. The subscribers (who take four shares each) are—T. Robinson, Manor House, Farnley; Alfred Robinson, Leeds; F. E. Robinson, Leeds; Thomas Brook, Leeds; J. Pollock, Leeds; W. H. Tomlinson, Leeds; D. Hazle, Leeds; and Thomas Pollock, Leeds.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE CONSERVATIVE LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l*., in 2*l*. shares. The title of this company explains its object.

ROSE HILL SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 16,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. To carry on business as cotton spinners, &c.

LONDON ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—This is an unlimited company.

WATER SUPPLY APPARATUS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. To purchase and work patent rights in connection with sanitary arrangements. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. W. S. Annesley, Chiswick; C. J. Wallaston, Park-place, Regent's Park; W. A. Smith, 45, Euston-square; T. Tilley, Bond-court, Walbrook; H. Stevens, Florence Villa, Herne Hill; S. Cooper, Stockwell-road; and E. J. Shaw, Wandsworth-road.

GROVE MILL COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. To acquire a cotton mill at Bacup.

RASTRICK STONE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. To acquire stone quarries and certain mining privileges in connection with land in the parish of Rastrick, in the West Riding of York. The subscribers are—J. Cheetham, Rastrick, silk spinner, 200; C. J. Ormerod, Rastrick, silk spinner, 200; J. Dyson, Rastrick, contractor, 200; J. C. Anson, Rastrick, cotton doubler, 200; H. Ormerod, Rastrick, silk spinner, 200; H. J. Barber, Brighouse, solicitor, 20; and J. Marsden, Rastrick, 100. The first directors will be—Messrs. J. Cheetham, J. E. Anson, J. Dyson, C. J. Ormerod, H. Ormerod, and J. Powell, the qualification being 50 shares. The office will be at Gooder Lane, Rastrick.

THEATRE ROYAL COMPANY, MANCHESTER (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l*., in 20*l*. shares. To acquire the Theatre Royal, Manchester. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. C. Potter, 10, Charlotte-street, Manchester; Charles Hallé, 36, Greenheys, Manchester; T. Agnew, Manchester; V. R. Armitage, Eccles; H. M. Steinthal, Manchester; Richard Peacock, Gorton, Manchester; and J. E. Reis, Manchester.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIVERPOOL (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. To carry on business as steamship owners, &c. The subscribers are—James Spence, 17, Water-street, Liverpool, 10; E. Taylor, 17, Water-street, Liverpool, 10; W. Anderson, 10, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool, 1; T. H. Withers, Bridge-street, Birkenhead, 1; W. S. Tennant, Liscard, 1; H. Wilding, 3, Gladstone-road, Garston; and C. W. Withers, Birkenhead, 1.

BELIZE ESTATE AND PRODUCE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 45,000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. To acquire the business and property of the British Honduras Company (Limited). The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. Hoare, 27, Austinfriars; R. Harvey, 7, Mincing-lane; E. Brodie Hoare, 62, Lombard-street; J. Morrrison, Bushmead Priory, St. Neot's; A. Lambert, 47, Lime-street; J. Anderson, Billeter-court; J. C. Patterson, Thorpe.

MILLWALL WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. To carry on business as wharfingers and warehousemen. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Bouley, 37, Great Tower-street; R. Darton, 3, Grosvenor Villas, South Norwood; D. Cunningham, 33, Albert-square; E. B. Williams, Acton Villas, Forest Hill; J. R. Banner, 146, Farnborough-road, South Kensington; C. Competon, 9, Mincing-lane; H. Darling, Sherborne-lane.

WILLIAM HARDING AND CO. (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. To acquire a livery stable keeper's and coach builder's business at Preston. The subscribers (all of Preston) are—T. Powell, W. Neats, J. Rawling, J. Butler, J. Barrow, J. Clegg, and D. Bannister.

DUNKERLY AND STEINMANN (Limited).—Capital 45,000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. To take over the business of Messrs. Dunkerly and Steinmann, Liverpool, foundry agents, &. The subscribers are C. H. Dunkerly, 43, Tower Buildings, Liverpool, 5; R. Steinmann, Tower Buildings, Liverpool, 5; R. J. Hewitt, Hull, 1; H. E. Barrett, Hull, 1; W. D. Hogarth, Liskeard, 1; J. B. Anderton, Everton; W. Pesket, Richmond Lodge, New Brighton.

RUABON FIRE-CLAY AND SANITARY PIPE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 40,000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. To acquire and work collieries and other works, consisting of ironstone, fire-clay, &c., in the county of Denbigh. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Morris, 13, Harrington-street, Liverpool, attorney-at-law; H. Jones, Cambridge Chambers, Liverpool, land agent; J. Jackson, Ruabon, manufacturer; T. Ashmore, Elm Park, Liverpool, gentleman; W. Jones, Stanley Buildings, Liverpool, flag manufacturer; J. Rudd, 54, London-street, Southport, mercantile clerk; and J. Asheton, North John-street, Liverpool, accountant. This company is registered without articles.

BRITISH SEAMLESS PAPER BOX COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l*., in 100*l*. shares. To acquire patent rights for improvements in the manufacture of boxes. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. D. Tindell, Essex-street, Strand; W. Stevens, The Chesnuts, Norwood; G. N. Stevens, Springfield, Tulse Hill; F. Ransome, Lower Norwood; P. Mesick, New Cross-road; Seth Wheeler, 116, New Cross-road; and E. Jerome, 116, New Cross-road.

AFRICAN COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. To carry on business as general import and export merchants. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—F. Wemys, 14, Alexandra Grove, Finchley; W. Imray, Crickfield-road, Clapham; J. Oswin, 10, Gower-street; W. A. Ross, Blessington-road, Lee; W. R. Lacey, Peckham Rye; T. Smith, 30, Gracechurch-street; and T. Skinner, Lawrence-road, Tottenham.

STEPHENSON BOILER MAKING AND FORGE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. To carry on business as boilermakers and engineers at Oldham. The subscribers (who reside at Oldham and take 50 shares each) are—W. Rye, W. Lees, J. Mills, E. Ingram, J. Lord, Robert Stott, and Henry Platt.

CITY OF LONDON DWELLINGS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l*., in 100*l*. shares. The object of the company is indicated by its title. The subscribers (who take five shares each) are—George Pepler, 1, Noble-street, E.C.; Thomas Fairweather, 15, Watling-street; S. Sugden, jun., 12, Aldermanbury; H. T. Tubbs, Noble-street: F. A. Waite, 3, Gordon-place, Tavistock-square; H. Y. Kelleway, Eltham; J. Lewis, Noble-street.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.
OXIDE OF COBALT.
GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

SPON LANE COLLIERY COMPANY
(LIMITED).
The Directors give notice that MONDAY, the 22nd instant, is appointed the LAST DAY for receiving APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this company.
By order, ROBERT MAYO, Sec. (pro tem.)
8, Newhall-street, Birmingham, 11th March, 1875.

RAVENGLASS AND ESKDALE RAILWAY
From RAVENGLASS (Furness Railways) to the ESKDALE IRON MINES.
Share Capital of the Company..... £24,000 fully subscribed.
Loan Capital ..... 8,000.
DIRECTORS.
Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON—CHAIRMAN.
HENRY COPLAND, Esq., Bloomfield, Chelmsford—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
THOS. B. HALL, Esq., Darlinghurst, Reading.
C. K. DYER, Esq., J.P., St. Alban's.
JAS. JENNINGS, Esq., Iron Merchant and Shipowner, Middlesborough.
Dr. H. E. TREWHELLA.
BANKERS.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
The RAVENGLASS AND ESKDALE RAILWAY COMPANY are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from persons willing to make advances on security of their railway, for periods of three, five, or seven years, in sums of not less than £50, nor exceeding in the whole the sum of £8000. Bonds will be issued for the sums advanced, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.
The line, about 7½ miles in length, will be open for mineral traffic in about a month's time, and shortly after for passenger traffic.
In anticipation of the completion of the railway, the lessees of the Eskdale Iron Mines (who have provided the larger portion of the share capital of the railway) have during the past two years confined their operations principally to the development of their mines, with the result that large reserves, estimated at over 100,000 tons of hematite ore, have been opened; they are prepared at once to place a traffic on the railway which will produce a gross revenue of from £2000 to £3000 per annum.
The interest on the debenture debt will amount to £480 per annum, requiring only a gross traffic receipt of about £1000.
Applications will be received, and further information may be obtained, at the offices, 4, Lime-street, London, or of Mr. A. F. WOOD, stockbroker, 9, Warnford-court, London.

THE CREDITORS' PROTECTION SOCIETY,
OFFICES,—118 AND 119, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
The objects of this Society are :—To Protect the Interests of Creditors in all cases of Mercantile Failure. The Thorough Investigation of Debtors' Affairs. The Prosecution of Fraudulent Debtors; and the Speedy Recovery of Outstanding Debts, without the risk of incurring heavy law expenses.
Full prospectuses forwarded on application to—
J. MARSHALL, Manager.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, March 10: In No. 2 adit driving east the south and soft part of the lode which we are driving on is 6 ft. wide, producing stones of lead, with more lode standing to the north, of a kindly appearance for the production of lead ores. No. 4 stope above this level is a little improved, and is now worth 14*l.* per cubic fathom for lead. No. 1 adit driving east is producing some saving work for dressing, and the lode is of a kindly appearance for further improvement. In driving this level east we shall get over the present No. 4 stope, where I have not the least doubt but we shall meet with a good lode of lead, and open up some valuable stoping ground.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, March 11: We intend taking down lode in the different levels next week, when size and values will be given. The stopes continue to look well.

BLUE HILLS.—Ss Bennetts, A. Gripe, March 6: The 50 west, on the south part of the Pink lode from the Poulyear shaft, is just crossing a small slide, where the lode is disordered, and not so tinny as last reported. The 40 west, on the same part of the lode, is producing low quality tinstuff, but not of much value; this end has only just passed a cross-course, and as yet is scarcely out of its influence. The Wheal Betsy lode in the bottom of the 13, east of the Wheal Joy shaft, is large and tinny, but not very valuable, about 7*l.* per fathom. The water in the mine has fallen off, so that we hope shortly to work the engine by day only.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, March 10: We see no material change in our driving since our report for the meeting. We have taken advantage of the water being in the bottom level, and put the men to clear the 148 and the 100 fm. levels west, which we are pleased to say are opening out very well for blende and some lead ore. The weather is now fine, and dressing and all other surface work is being carried on regularly, and without interruption.

BOWDEN HILL.—J. Goldsworthy, March 6: The ground in the adit is become more spare for progress. The stratum is intermixed with spar and capel, and is letting out water freely. This, we think, indicates a change of some kind and a favourable one. The drivage is being forced on with all the speed possible.

BRONFLOYD.—John Davis, March 10: There is no material change in the value of any of the bargains this week. In widening the level at the 96, to prepare for further extension of the stopes, we find that the branch we are now working upon extends eastward nearly to the shaft. We are breaking good ore above the new arch, but shall not be able to get much of it away until the masonry is completed, which will take us another fortnight. We have ample water-power again, and on the lower floors are working till 10 o'clock every night to make up for time lost during the late severe weather.

BURROW AND BUTSON.—John Christophers, James Mayne, St. Agnes, March 9: At the 62, east of the engine shaft, we are now cross-cutting south to intersect that part of the lode which is standing in the south side, about 2 fms. from the north part of the lode. The lode in the end at the 50, west of engine-shaft, is full 3½ ft. wide, and getting more defined than we have had it for the past 10 fms. driving. It is composed of quartz, with spots of copper and blende, and giving plenty of water. The 30 east of Tonkin's, on the north or lead lode, has been suspended for awhile, we having put the men to rise in the back to hole to the winze that is already sunk 4 fms. below the bottom of the upper or 20 fm. level, and sunk in good lead ground. The winze when we stopped it was worth 5 or 6 cwts. of lead per fathom, and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. The rise, so far as seen yet, is worth 2 cwts. of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. When this rise is holed we shall have some good ore ground east and west to work on tribute. The stope in the back of the 30, west of Tonkin's shaft, shows the lode to be full 10 ft. wide, and worth for blende 4 tons and 2 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the end at the 20, west of Tonkin's shaft, is worth for blende 1½ ton per fathom, with a little lead. We have the lode at this point 10 ft. wide, but no north or south wall yet, so that we cannot say the extreme width. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 20, west of Tonkin's, is 8 ft. wide, and worth for blende 3½ tons per fathom, and some good stones of lead—a very pretty lode. The 20, west of Tonkin's, on the north or lead lode, is still holding very much the same appearance as before reported on. Since our last report we have set on tribute another pitch, at 9*l.* per ton for lead and 30*s.* for blende; this pitch adjoins the west boundary of the other pitch, both looking very well for lead, and in very pretty ground.

William's Shaft: At the 20 we are driving a cross cut south to intersect the main lode. At this level we have driven 5½ fms., and have about 1½ fm. more to drive to cut the main lode. We have already cut three or four branches, 2 and 3 inches wide, of copper and blende. The middle lode in the eastern end is 1½ ft. wide, and worth for blende and copper 1 ton per fathom, and improving. At the 10, driving east on the middle lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for blende and copper 1½ ton per fathom.

Our machinery is now all working well and in good order, and we propose sampling in a few days about 20 tons of silver-lead.

CALDBECK FELLS.—J. Polglase, March 5: The 20 end east continues to produce good lead stuff and copper ore. The stope east in the back of the 20 is worth for copper 30*l.* per fathom, and for lead 10*l.* per fathom. The stope west in the back of the 20 is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The 10 end east is yielding stones of lead—a promising lode. The new stope in the back of the 90, west of shaft, is improved for lead. In the 90 end the lode not taken down since last report. The stopes in back of the 80 has fallen off in value; two of the bargains are suspended in consequence. The stope now working by six men is worth about 1 ton of lead per fathom. The severe frost is a great drawback to our operations, not having a full supply of water for pumping. In the dressing department nothing can be done until a change of weather takes place. I beg to recommend a scheme to meet the requirements of the mine, that no hindrances can arise from severe weather. This is indispensably necessary, as our principal operations are in the bottom of the mine, and sinking deeper is our great object, and our prospects here are very good.

COURT GRANGE.—E. Dunkin, March 11: There is an agreeable change in the weather, which has enabled us to resume work at the dressing-floors after a suspension of nearly a fortnight by frost. At present the work is again going on spiritedly. In the 12, east of New Brogiman, there is no change in value worthy of remark. The lode is very hard and spare for driving, and maintains its size—6 ft. I calculate this hard bar of ground will continue from 6 ft. to 9 ft., when we may naturally expect an enhancement in value with the change of ground. Water percolates very freely. The winze in the adit is going down with good speed, and the part of the lode we are carrying is very porous, allowing the water to go down to the 16, thereby saving a deal of labour and expense in sinking. The yield of silver-lead in the winze is small. The water-wheels are working well, and there is only about 2 ft. of water in the 50. This would have been drained ere this but for the breaking of four of the pins connecting surface line of rods this week.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge and Son, March 9: We set our pumping-wheels to work on Saturday last, and hope to get the mine drained to the bottom by the end of the present week. Wilson's shaft is going down fairly; water at present busy for manual labour. Nothing has been done in the stopes in the back of the 25 during the last fortnight. The stope in the bottom of our adit at No. 2 shaft is without change since our last. Surface work is being pushed on, and the carpenter is busy preparing stands to draw from Wilson's shaft. If the weather is favourable we shall sample 12 tons of lead ore on Thursday next.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor, March 11: In the 112 east the ore has come down from the back of the level into the forebreast 3 ft., and is a mixture of fair lead stuff for 10 in. wide; the back of the level is still producing as well as it has ever done before; the only drawback is the tightness of the ground. In the 112 west we have not yet reached the junction, but the lode is widening, and we meet with occasional lumps of ore. The improvement noticed in my last as to the tribute pitch in the 66 west, new lode, is maintained, and the men are doing well.—Dressing-floor: Now that the snow has disappeared the ore dressers are very busy, and I hope by next week to have a parcel ready for the market. Machinery is in good condition, and working well.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Richards, March 11: Wheal Emma: Thomas's Engine-Shaft: In the 216 east there is no alteration, the ground continuing favorable for progress. In the 145 east the part of the lode carried is 2 ft. wide, containing more capel, with mundic, quartz, and a little ore.—Railway Shaft, New South Lode: Stripping down the lode below the 130 west, in Burgoyne's winze, is being continued, and the lode is worth 3 tons of ore, or 10*l.* per fathom. The lode at the top of James's rise, in the back of the 100, has been cut through, and is 18 in. wide, composed of mundic, capel, quartz, and a little ore. The new shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 145, and the south part of the lode is still in the shaft, producing good stones of ore.—New Shaft, New South Lode: In the 145 east the lode is 6 ft. wide, a good course of ore, worth 12 tons, or 40*l.* per fm., and is altogether very promising. In Arthur's cross-cut north at the 145 the ground is becoming wet, and No. 2 south lode is probably near. In the 130 east the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 6 tons of ore, or 24*l.* per fathom. In Parson's winze, sinking below the 130 east, 3 ft. of the lode is being carried, consisting of capel, quartz, mundic, and ore, worth 6 tons, or 30 per fathom.

DYLIFFE.—Edward Rogers, March 10: No lode has been taken down in any of the points of operation since the setting report of the 3rd inst. The tributers are making wages at their respective bargains. The weather having changed, we are busily engaged dressing, and taking the lead ore to Machynlleth for sampling.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—Richard Pryor and Son, March 10: Within the past week nothing has occurred throughout this mine worthy of remark.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, March 6: There is no change to report since our last.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, March 11: The ground in the 130, west of engine-shaft, is easier for driving, and the lode is larger, worth 5*l.* per fathom. The stope above the 130, east of rise, is worth 4*l.* per fm. There is no change in the 120 cross-cut north. In the 110 cross-cut south we have met with an elvan, and the end is letting out more water. The lode in the 110 east is 20 in. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 110 east is worth 8*l.* per fathom.

FRON VELLAN.—Capt. Harper, March 10: In the cross-cut driving north of level, west of deep adit, during the past week we have met with another joint, similar to the joints that we intersected before; at present the forebreast is letting out much water. The ground is of a very promising character, and, judging from its appearance, we can reasonably expect to find a good lode when we intersect it, which I think we shall shortly do. This cross-cut has been extended during the past month 1 fm. 3 ft. 6 in., and is reset to four men, at 90*s.* per fathom, the men to bring all their stuff to surface for the same. No. 2 stope, on the north part of the lode, west of deep adit, is at present fully 6 ft. wide, and of a very strong appearance, worth at present for lead ore from 15 to 18 cwts. per fathom. The reason of its falling off in its value is that the lead is in smaller strings than it has been for some time past, and has also gone off to the north, therefore I have put the men to cut through the lode which is standing to the north of us. At present I have not set this stope, but I shall do so as soon as we cut through the lode, when I will let you know its value. We re-commenced dressing on Monday last, and are now bringing out some very good stuff from the stopes to the dressing-floors, which are kept going as fast as possible.

FURZE HILL.—W. Doidge, March 11: North 1, North Lode: The ground and progress in the midway level, east of the cross-course, are much the same as for some time past. The stope in this lode is worth 4*l.* per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 40 is communicated with ancient workings. We have cut through the lode in the 40 cross-cut south, where it is about 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and tin, but not sufficient at present to value.—Middle Lode: The average value of the stope in the back of the 54 is from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. The lode in the late pitch in the back of the 40 is worth 20*l.* per fathom. We sold on Tuesday last, at the Calenick Tin Smelting Works, 5 tons 1 cwt. 22 lbs. of tin, at 54*l.* 10*s.* per ton—275*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* being the produce of four weeks' working.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., March 6: The lode in the 117, east of King's engine-shaft, is yielding good quality ore, and showing a very kindly appearance. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 105 is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 95, east of cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the drivage, west of cross-cut, in the 95, is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 82 east is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 82 is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut driving south through the lode at the 82 east is without change. The lode in the rise and stope in back of the 70 is worth 10*l.* per fathom. All other points without change.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—William Taylor, W. J. Taylor, March 9: In the 78 east the lode is more perpendicular, letting out more water; we, therefore, look for speedy improvement. We have suspended the end in the 78 west for the present, and put the men to rise just behind the end to communicate with a winze sinking in the bottom of the middle level; we expect to hole it in about a fortnight; this will make good ventilation, and open good stoping ground. The lode in the rise is worth 18*l.* per fathom, and that in the winze is worth 15*l.* per fathom, with ground easy. The middle level west is worth 8*l.* per fathom; we are expecting to see this end improve daily. The middle level east is worth from 12*l.* to 14*l.* per fathom. The winze from the 65 is holed to this level, making good ventilation, which will enable us to make better progress towards the eastern winze on the south part, where we have a good lode. We are putting out a cross-cut at this level to cut the south part, which is opening out good orey ground in the 65. The 65 east, on south part, is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The 65 west is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The winze in bottom of the 65 is worth 12*l.* per fathom. No change in the 52 east. In the rise for new shaft we are making better progress, as the ground is more favourable; we are pushing it on as fast as possible. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine are looking very well, varying in value from 12*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom. We sampled yesterday (computed) 240 tons of copper ore, which will be sold on the 18th inst.

GOGINAN AND LEVEL NEWYDD.—March 8: We beg to inform you that we had a nice change in the weather on Saturday morning, which has enabled us to set the wheels going again, and we shall get the water out of Bryn Pica shaft in three or four days, when the sinking of same will immediately be resumed in full force. All other points in the mine that were retarded on account of the very severe weather are now in full operation again. We have commenced cutting ground and straightening the 60 fm. level for fixing turbine, &c., where there is a good deal of ground to be cut in the sharp turns at different points in the level. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine are worth on an average 14 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The dressing, &c., has been resumed, and we shall get another parcel of ore ready for market as early as possible.

GORSEDD AND MERLLYN CONSOLS.—W. Edwards, March 11: The driving west to Merllyn is proceeding very fairly, and shows some nice spots of lead, which I am in great hopes will soon improve. The driving east is also looking better, the vein having widened, and contains an increased quantity of shale; during the past week some large lumps of jack have been found, which are first-rate indications. The walling of the Merllyn pit will be complete next week, when the men will be able to get below to see the old workings. At the quarry we are now getting ore, and we shall soon be able to put more hands on to prove the lode below.

GREAT RAKE (Brassington, Derbyshire).—W. Fearn, March 6: This week we have completed timbering the adit to the caulk works, and are now getting and drawing the caulk to the top, and, weather permitting, we shall soon have a lot ready for sale; the caulk we have already got is of first-class quality, very clean and white or cream colour. We still keep getting nice samples of lead—this I consider very promising.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, March 6: I have to-day set the men (six) to stope the back of the 40, east of Stephens' shaft, at 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per fathom, the month; the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and will produce fully 5 tons of blende per fathom. I am pleased to say we are getting on pretty well with dressing another parcel of blende, as we have nearly 30 tons now dressed.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, March 10: There is no change in the mine since I last advised you. The men are making fair progress with their bargain.

GREAT WEST VAN.—T. Hodge, March 9: On Friday last a rapid thaw set in, and early the next morning we put a pare of men to clean out the water-course, and got the pumping-wheels to work the same day about noon.—Eliza's Shaft: The water is drained to the bottom, and the bargains in full work. In the 34 north cross-cut we have some small branches, containing quartz, lime, blende, and rich spots of lead ore, which looks very encouraging, and it appears to me more than probable that we have a lode of value not far ahead. In the 34 west, on the new lode, we have not taken down any of the vein since my last.—Old Shaft: The water is drained down about 8 fms. below the 34, and I hope, all well, to get the mine drained to the bottom by Monday next. We are driving the wheel at a rapid rate. The stopes above the 34 are without change, yielding fair quantities of ore. The dressing is being pushed on, and I purpose to sample the 17th inst. another parcel of ore for sale.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, March 11: Bailey's Shaft: In the 150 west the lode is still 4 ft. wide, producing a little copper and tin ores. In the 150 west, east of Cocking's winze, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, peach, and ore, worth 24*l.* per fathom, and promises improvement. In the 140 west the lode is still 3 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, mundic, capel, and saving work of copper ore. In the two stopes in the back of the 140 west the lode is worth on an average 25*l.* per fathom. In the 120 west we continue to drive by the side of the lode, and the ground is tolerably favourable for progress. In the three stopes in the bottom of the 120 west the lode is worth on an average 12*l.* per fathom. In the 110 west 4 ft. of the lode is still being carried, which is composed of mundic, prian, gossan, capel, and a little tin and copper ores. In Kitt's rise and stope, in the back of the 110 west, the lode is worth 10*l.* per fathom.

Telegram: The 150, east of Cocking's winze, is looking better, and promising further improvement, now worth 24*l.* per fathom.

ILLOGAN.—R. Pryor and Son, W. Bawden, T. Richards, March 10: The ground in the deep adit cross-cut, driving south of engine-shaft, has throughout the past week been more favourable for progress than of late, and from indication presented we are inclined to think that this will continue. As Friday next is our pay and setting day a full report shall follow.

KINGSTON CONSOLS.—G. F. Richards, March 11: In the 13 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, good progress has been made, and the drivage is now extended altogether 40 fathoms. Up to the present point, the lode maintains its large size and productive character for blende and silver-lead ore. The portion of the lode now being carried is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of fine capels, quartz, sulphur, mundic, blende, carbonate of lead, and silver-leod and blende ores, with a proportion of rich silver ore.

MEDLYN MOOR.—Jas. Rowe, March 9: Masons are making good progress in building the engine-house. In less than a fortnight the walls will be finished if the weather continues favourable, we shall then put on the roof, and commence fixing the engine. We are preparing balance-bobs for the shaft, and getting the connecting-rods ready.

NANGILES.—J. Rowe, March 10: The deep adit cross-cut, south of Jenkins's shaft, is letting out water freely; I think we are getting near the lode. The lode in the deep adit, east of Jenkins's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of blende and mundic—a very kindly lode. The lode in the middle adit, east of the new east shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and contains good mundic and a little tin. We are opening good ground for vitrol works, but it will not do for tin alone.

NEW CONSOLS.—R. Pryor and Son, T. Jenkin, H. Vial, March 9: We have not yet cut through the lode in bottom of Phillips's engine-shaft being into it 6 or 7 ft.; is still letting out a very large quantity of warm water, which prevents us making that progress we should otherwise have been able to do. We, however, consider the quantity and temperature of the water a good indication, and it induces us to believe that we have not yet seen the best of the lode. The lode in the 86, east of Philips's shaft, has considerably improved during the last few days, and we confidently look forward to a still further improvement. The lode in the bottom of the 30, east of Thomas's shaft, is still opening up splendidly. Here we shall be able to lay open a fine piece of ground, there being, as we have before stated, no level under it. There is no material change to notice in any part of the mine since our last report. Next Saturday being our pay and setting day a full report shall follow.

NEW SOUTH MERLLYN.—R. Rowlands, March 11: The limestone tumblers that we are meeting with in the 120, north of the main shaft, impede our progress considerably, but as we are getting through them we are in expectation of an improvement in the lode. One end is looking very promising; this is the part from which we had the large stone of ore, and I am of opinion that there should be a deposit not far from us.

NORTH BUSY UNITED.—Henry Trevethan, March 10: Since our last meeting, on Dec. 23, we have driven the 12 west 22 fms.; in the first 14 fms. the lode was worth on an average for tin and copper 2*l.* per fathom. Driving for 2*l.* per fathom. The back and bottom of this piece of ground will work at high tribute. At this point we cut a north and south lode, which improved our east and west lode for copper of very rich quality; for the next 6 fms. the lode was worth 6*l.* per fathom; the last 2 fms. driven, and the present value of the end, is all of 10*l.* per fathom. Driving for 1*l.* 7*s.* per fathom. I have had an assay of the ore from the lode: it will produce 27 per cent. of fine copper. The last 50 kibbles that were broken from the end is very good work. I should very much like for the adventurers to come and see it.

NORTH POOL.—W. C. Vivian, F. Clymo, March 11: I consider that the appearances are improving in the 40 east; the ribs of spathose iron are increasing in size, and are all, more or less, impregnated with copper ore. There are also patches of soft spar and prian, in which are numerous crystals of blende and specks of copper ore; the lode also is increasing in size, and there is a great deal of chlorite, which is as green as carbonate of copper. The end has never looked so well since we have been driving east as it does now, and my opinion is, therefore, strengthened that on reaching the junction of the caunter branch, now only a few fathom ahead, if not before, we shall enter upon a good course of copper ore, which will reward us for our perseverance.

NORTH PRINCE PATRICK.—J. Jones, March 11: There is no change to notice in driving along the Silver Rake vein since I wrote last. The pit-head is nearly completed, and I expect the rope here to-morrow, so that I trust our new engine will commence working on Monday next.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—T. Pryor and Son, March 9: The ground in the deep adit cross-cut, driving north of new shaft, continues to be very wet and spare for driving. We believe from the appearance of the ground, and the considerable quantity of water flowing from the end, that we cannot be far from intersecting the lode at this point. There is no change to report since our last either at Doctor's or Snell's. Our tribute department continues as when last reported on.

OLD TINCROFT CONSOLS.—James Pope, March 10: In the 30, west of Diamond shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good saving tinstone. In the 20, west of Diamond shaft, the lode is small and unproductive, being disordered at present by a cross-branch. In the 10, west of Diamond shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide—a good lode of tinstone.

OLD TREBURGETT.—W. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, March 10: Since our report last week the lode in the 70 south has improved, now worth 12*l.* per fathom. There is no change elsewhere to call for remark. We sampled to-day a parcel of silver-lead ore, computed 28 tons, for sale on the 18th inst.

PARYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, March 11: The 90 and 65 cross-cuts are without change. Some of the stopes are not looking quite so well as they were, the lode being disordered with the hard chert rock. The weather is now fine for surface work, which is going on very well.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, W. Prideaux, J. Pope, March 6: Sump: The water is now 6½ fms. below the 100, forking steadily.—Cardozo's: In the 100 east end the lode here (north) is worth 1*l.* per fathom. In the 100 west end the lode (north) is worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the 80 west end the lode (north) is worth 16*l.* per fm. In the 80 west winze the lode (north) is worth 16*l.* per fathom. In the 70 east end the lode (north) is worth 18*l.* per fathom. In the 60 east end the lode (north) is worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 55 east end the lode (north) is worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 47 east end the lode (north) is worth 8*l.* per fathom.—Critchley's: In the shaft in the 30, sinking below this level, we are making good progress. In the 90 rise we are making improved progress. No other changes to report.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, March 6: The 70 west is without much alteration. The same level east is producing some excellent stones of tin; the lode large and promising. In the 60 east a part of the lode has again made its appearance, and containing some good tinstuff. The 50 north is still in easy ground for driving, but no lode as yet. The 50 west is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The 45 east is worth 7*l.* per fathom, and the 40 east, on Shop shaft section, 5*l.* per fathom. The 30 east, on the north part of the north lode, is worth 7*l.* per fathom. The various stopes are much as last reported.

PENNERLEY.—Wm. T. Harris, J. Delbridge, March 10: Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 130 west continues to yield good stones of lead, and is most promising. In the 120 east the lode contains no lead to value, but the ground is favourable for progress. The lode in the 100 east, on the east and west, is 2 ft. wide, now worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 1¼ ton lead per fathom. The 80, driving east on the east and west lode, is without change, and water issues from the forebreast. The 60 cross-cut driving north to intersect the north lode, is making fair progress, and the end is yielding some good stones of lead. The lode in the 40 west is at present unproductive, but in a few feet driving shall intersect the east and west lode, when a change may be expected. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The lode in the 20 west is 2 ft. wide, of carbonate of lime and a little lead—a very promising lode. The ground in the cross-cut driving south in this level is more favourable for progress, and greater speed is being made. The various stopes in this section of the mine are yielding the usual quantities of lead.—Potter's Pit: The sinking of the shaft below the 65 is progressing very satisfactorily. This level west is producing 1 ton of lead per fathom. The 55 east is without any change to notice. The winzes sinking below this level maintain their value, from 80*l.* to 90*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 45 is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The rise in back of this level is worth 20*l.* per fathom for lead ore. The other points are producing lead the same as last reported. We have had a most favourable change in the weather, and surface operations are now pushed forward with the greatest dispatch.

PENSTRUTHAL CONSOLS.—W. Teague, March 9: In Higburrow shaft, sinking under the 34 fm. level, the lode is most promising in appearance, being fully 4 ft. wide, but at present is not so rich for tin, which is but temporary, I think, and now worth for tin about 15*l.* per fathom. In the 34 fm. level, driving east of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth for tin fully 20*l.* per fathom, and is a most promising lode. In the 34 fm. level, driving west of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10*l.* per fathom. In the 22 fm. level, driving west of Highburrow shaft, the lode maintains its size and value, being worth for tin 8*l.* per fathom. In the 10 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is yielding good saving work for tin, and is still of a most promising character. The prospects of the mine are still very cheering, and will not fail, I think, to give good results as they are opened out. We shall sell about 4 tons of tin on Wednesday next, and now hope to sell this quantity fortnightly. All the other parts are without material alteration since my last.

PERSEVERANCE.—Wm. Rich, Wm. Hambly, March 8: The summpmen are engaged cutting plat at the 70 preparatory to driving north towards Wheal Fny tin lode; this lode has yielded good quality tinstone at the 50, and the cross-cut referred to will intersect it 20 fathoms deeper. The Clyjah skip-shaft is made complete to the 20 fm. level. The lode in the 10, east of this shaft, is worth 15*l.* per fathom.

PLYNLIMMON.—J. Garland, March 10: I beg to inform you that since the change of weather set in—the latter part of the last week—operations here have been recommenced, and are being pushed on with regularity. The water is being rapidly forked out, and we have this day started all bargains in the 12 fm. level, and, all being well, hope to see the mine in fork against Monday next. There is no change in any of the bargains since my last. The weather continues open, and good progress is being made towards another sampling.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, March 11: The 95 north is worth 45*l.* per fathom. The 95 south 40*l.* per fathom. The 80 north is worth 25*l.* per fathom. The 80 south worth 53*l.* per fathom. The 65 south is worth 60*l.* per fathom. Stopes as for some time past. Samples of 230 tons lead ore for sale next week have been sent out by this post.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Wm. Rich, James Knotwell, March 9: The lode in the 164 end, west of engine-shaft, is fully 5 ft. wide, of the most promising character; the end looks as if it is nearing a good course of copper. The lode in the 164 east is worth 5*l.* per fathom for tin. The lode in the bottom of the 150 east is worth 40*l.* per fathom. The stope west of winze is worth 30*l.* per fathom. We have suspended the 150 end east, and set the men to rise in the back of the 164 west to prove the lode and to assist the ventilation.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—W. Rich, W. Williams, March 10: There is an increase of water in the 93 cross-cut south, and the ground easier for driving. The 82 end, east of cross-cut, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The 82 end west is worth 35*l.* per fathom. The 70 end east is worth 12*l.* per fathom, and the 70 west 8*l.* per fathom. We have holed the rise in the back of the 70 to Vivian's shaft. We intend to drive the 60 end west at once, taking up the drivage at the point of intersection of the perpendicular lode with the great tin lode. The 60 end east is unproductive at present. The winze in the bottom of this level carries a little tin. In the 60 cross-cut north we have driven through several branches, which may possibly be Wood's lode split near the cross-course. We intend to open out a short distance, so as to prove these branches out of its influence.

SOUTH GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, March 10: We have commenced to drive off from the flat rod shaft, on the Orchard lode, at the 45, the lode is now 2 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fathom. Since the general meeting a very decided improvement has taken place in the 35 west, both in the nature of the ground and value of the lode, and is worth 12*l.* per fathom. On Great Work lode in the 20, west of engine-shaft, over 10 fms. in length of valuable tin ground has been driven through, varying in value from 4*l.* to 17*l.* per fathom. The prospects have materially improved in opening up the mine, as well as in some tribute pitches.

SOUTH PRINCE PATRICK.—John Jones, March 10: The sudden thaw that set in on Friday night has enabled us to go on with dressing, but on account of the snow being so very deep on the mountains the water began to come down the mine in torrents about noon on Saturday, and has kept the whole of my staff going ever since to clear it out. It was very much abated by this morning, and I expect that by to-morrow we shall have the upper hand of it, and shall have some lead up to surface. I shall sell 20 tons to-morrow under all the disadvantages of the severe frost. The ore is quite as well as last week, if not better. Nothing new to report on northern shaft, as I had to take the men to assist with the water.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—J. W. Powning, March 11: Shelfield: The cross-cut started from the bottom of the shaft, 6 fms. below the 20, has reached the lode, which looks very encouraging. There are splendid stones of solid lead ore in the forebreast, and the main portion of the lode is still before us. We have not been able to do anything at this point since Monday, in consequence of the water being in, caused by the rapid thaw which set in on Friday last. The water is now gradually falling off, and we hope to have the mine in fork by the latter part of the week. I have put the shaftmen in the meantime to stope ore in the roof of the 10 east.—Surface: The weather is favourable for dressing, and we are busy getting a parcel of lead ready for market.

SOUTH WARD.—R. Goldsworthy, March 10: Good progress has been made in driving the 90 fm. level cross cut east. The appearance of the lode in the 72 south is much the same as when last reported on. In the north end the lode is opening out wider, and has a very promising appearance. In the 60 north the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, but unproductive. In the cross-cut from the same level south we have intersected a rather small branch, which leads us to think the main part of the lode to be still further east. No other change to notice.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, Wm. Vivian, March 11: We have pleasure in informing you that our prospects are daily improving. In the 72, driving north of the engine-shaft, on Vivian's, or flat lode, we have met with the south part of Wheal Rock east and west lode, which has very much improved the flat lode; it is now worth over 11. per fathom for copper and tin. We shall without delay commence dressing copper, and if the present prospects continue we shall soon get a parcel ready for sale. We think that the main part of Wheal Rock lode is about 9 ft. before the present end, which we are pushing on at about 3 ft. per week. The 72, west from the south cross-cut, continues very kindly, now worth over 12*l.* per fathom for tin, and looks likely for further improvement. In the same level, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, kindly, and producing good stones of tin and copper ore. Other parts of the mine are without alteration to notice since last report.

ST. DAVID'S.—J. Jones, March 10: I am very much pleased to be able to inform you that, on account of the desirable change in the weather which took place on Saturday last, we have been able to resume operations at the dressing-floors, and shall put 5 tons on sale to-morrow.—Pantasa Shaft: Nothing new to report on this, as I have taken the men to assist at the washing-floors.—Jones's Shaft: The sudden thaw which took place on Saturday has caused the water to come in more freely, so that we cannot get down as quick as previously, but still a good deal of work has been done.—Edward's Shaft: The ore continues much the same as last week, looking very well.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—Richard Pryor and Son, Wm. Bawden, Thomas Richards, March 9: In the 120, driving west of Saveall's engine-shaft, we are pleased to say the lode continues to improve. The lode in the 110, east of engine-shaft, remains of the same value as when last reported on—30*l.* per fathom. Other tutwork bargains throughout the mine are without noteworthy change. Our tribute pitches are looking as for some time past, and the tributers are earning fair wages.

ST. LAWRENCE.—The men having been engaged most of the time since last week in wheeling, filling, and landing stuff, and repairing the lodge, there has not been much done in the end, and consequently there is no change to report of. The lode is still 3 ft. wide, of the same promising appearance.

TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, March 11: The lode in the 152, west of Watson's shaft, is 10 ft. wide, and worth 130*l.* per fathom. Calculating the usual dip, and contrasting the lode in the above end with that at a corresponding point in the level over, the 152 is 50 per cent. better than the 140. I have no doubt as to our having a very rich lode for the next 10 fms. driving here. The winze below the 140, 10 fms. in front of the 152 end, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 150*l.* per fathom; set to six men, at 17*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The stope in back of the 152, west of winze, is worth 50*l.* per fathom; set to six men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The stope in the same level, east of winze, is worth 80*l.* per fathom; set to six men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the 140, west of winze, by six men, at 7*l.* per fm.; lode worth 45*l.* per fathom. No. 2 stope, west of ditto, by six men, at 7*l.* per fm.; lode worth 75*l.* per fathom. The stope in the same level, east of winze, by four men, at 7*l.* per fathom; lode worth 45*l.* per fathom; six men in this level shooting into the north side at two points making trials. The stope in the back of the 130, west of shaft, by four men, at 7*l.* per fathom; lode worth 40*l.* per fathom. The winze below the 120 west, by four men, at 13*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; lode worth 60*l.* per fathom. The stope in ditto, west of shaft, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; lode worth 45*l.* per fathom. No. 2 stope, west of ditto, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; lode worth 30*l.* per fathom. The 120 cross-cut north, by four men, at 15*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the 110, east of winze, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; lode worth 40*l.* per fathom. No. 2 stope, east of ditto, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom, worth 40*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 92 west, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; lode worth 15*l.* per fathom. The stope in the 82 west, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom, worth 15*l.* per fathom. The winze below the 80 west, by four men, at 14*l.* per fathom; lode worth 30*l.* per fathom. The 74 to drive east of old shaft cross-cut, by six men, at 13*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; lode yielding good stones of lead ore, and improving. Owing to the severe weather we are much behind in our dressing. We shall, however, sample 130 tons on Thursday next.

TRELEIGH WOOD.—E. Hosking, W. Goldsworthy, March 10: There is no change to notice in the mine since our report for the meeting on Wednesday last. Friday next being our setting-day we will send you a report on Saturday.

TREVARRACK.—J. Pope, March 10: In the engine shaft sinking below the 74, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, with stones of tin. In the 74, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, and soft spar,

with some tin throughout, but not enough to value. In the 74, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, producing occasional stones of tin; a kindly lode.

TYLLWYD.—Capt. Paull, March 11: We have had a nice change in the weather, and we are now able to proceed with our masonry at Crusher house, and all other surface operations. There are a few branches of spar in the cross cut, north of middle lode, and water issuing from the forebreast, and no doubt we shall soon intersect the lode. The south-west lode has improved during the past week. The lode in the winze, and in the 20 fm. level below same, is about 3 ft. wide, and will yield fully 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fathom, likely to improve.

VAN CONSOLS.—J. Roach, March 11: We are making good progress in sinking the main shaft, and also driving the 25 east; the winze sinking in bottom of the 25 is 8 ft. wide, and producing large rock of lead throughout. The barytes has entirely disappeared on the footwall. I firmly believe that the lead will get much more plentiful as the mine is deepened. Every effort will now be made to get the new drawing shaft down in the shortest possible time, so as to return the lead in the cheapest and most economical manner. We shall now make very much better progress than we have during the last four months, severity of the weather having interfered so much with our operations. Frost and snow having cleared away, we shall now be dressing ore regularly.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—John Pope, Feb. 27: Caunter Lode: The lode in the 60 south is 18 in. wide, worth 5*l*. per fathom; in the stope in the back it is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fathom; in the 60 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fathom; in the 50 south it is 15 in. wide, worth 4*l*. per fathom; in the 40 north it is 20 in. wide, worth 4*l*. per fathom; in Vivian's shaft it is 1 ft. wide, producing rich stones of tin. In the 20 south an improvement is expected; lode at present 18 in. wide, producing saving work for tin.—Wilson's Lode: In the 40 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l*. per fathom; in the 30, 20, 10, and deep adit east it is also 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. Machinery all working well. Water decreasing. We shall sell on Saturday 8 to 9 tons of tin.

— J. Pope, March 8: Caunter Lode: The 60 south driving by six men, at 6*l*. per fathom. Stoping the back of the 60 south, by four men, at 2*l*. 10s. per fathom. Driving the 60 north, by six men, at 6*l*. per fathom. Driving the 50 south, by two men, at 9*l*. per fathom. Driving the 50 north, by two men, at 5*l*. per fathom. Driving the 40 north, by two men, at 4*l*. per fathom. Driving the 20 south, by four men, at 8*l*. 8s. per fathom.—Wilson's Lode: Driving the 40 east, by six men, at 4*l*. per fathom. Driving the 30 east, by two men, at 1*l*. 7s. 6d. per fathom. Driving the 20 east, by two men, at 2*l*. 10s. per fathom. Driving the deep adit level east, by six men, at 4*l*. 4s. per fathom.—Tribute: Stoping two places by six men, at 3s. 6d. in 1*l*. Stoping one place, by four men, at 5s. in 1*l*. Stoping one place, by three men, at 6s. 8d. in 1*l*. Stoping one place, by four men, at 8s. in 1*l*. Stoping one place, by two men, at 7s. 6d. in 1*l*. Stoping nine places, by 24 men, at 10s. in 1*l*.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Read, March 11: We are now enabled to sink Duke's shaft without interruption from water, consequently the progress is good. The lode in the shaft is well defined and regular, showing strong tin, intermixed with bright yellow copper ore. I purpose on reaching the 12 to drive an end west on the course of the lode towards the junction of the Croft Gothal and No. 2 lodes. This is deemed worthy of especial notice, as quantities of rich tin were found shallow in bygone days sufficient to indicate the existence of rich deposits of mineral. I cannot report any further change on the Great North lode.

WEST MILWR.—W. Francis, March 10: The cross-cut south from West Meadow shaft has been driven 27 yards, and is within about 3 yards of intersecting the line of the first main east and west vein; the general features being most favourable, and all that could be desired.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, March 11: Setting Report: The 63 to drive south of boundary shaft, by four men, at 11*l*. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 15*l*. per fathom. The 50 to drive south of shaft, by two men, at 10*l*. per fathom; the lode is worth 30*l*. per fathom. The stope in the 50, north of winze, south of shaft, by four men, at 4*l*. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 25*l*. per fm. The stope in the same level, south of winze, by four men, at 5*l*. 5s. per fathom; the lode is worth 40*l*. per fathom. The winze below the 46, near the junction of the lodes, by six men, at 6*l*. per fathom; the lode is worth 60*l*. per fathom. The weather is now favourable for dressing, &c.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—March 10: The 125 end has fallen off in value; we were afraid last week, on seeing the north wall turning so fast south, it would cut out the ore of the lode. The stopes in the back of the 125 fm. level are quite up to our estimate. The 115 and 105 ends are both poor. The 95 end is under the winze from the 85, and the men are put to rise against the winze men; we hope to put this through before the end of the week. The rise men will then go to drive the 95 end, and the winze men will be put to stope east of the rise. Although the lode has not been very ore-y in driving the 95, yet we calculate on having a great quantity of ore between the No. 1 and No. 2 winzes (No. 2 winze is the one now nearly holed). No. 3 winze, in the bottom of the 85, has fallen off in value; the lode is still large and a kindly one, and we are in hopes it will again improve. The 85 end is very poor. The lode in the 85 rise is improving; now yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 75, over the rise, will yield 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 85 are holding on very well; these stopes have yielded plenty of ore, and will do so for the next four months. The 75 end is without alteration, and the lode is split up into branches in disordered ground; a mixture of killas and elvan. There is nothing new to notice at Richard's shaft; the shaftmen will be ready to began to sink in a few days. The pitches are looking very well—quite as well as when set. We can hardly say how much ore we shall have to sample next Tuesday, but think we shall be up to the usual quantity.

WEST ESGAIR LLE.—R. Harvey, March 11: The water-wheels (in both mines) are now in full work, and hope to have them free from water, so that all operations will be again resumed, by Monday next. There is no other change to notice. You shall have full report next week.

WHEAL ARGUS.—R. Unsworth, March 10: The lode in the stopes in back of the 20, west from Collyer's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l*. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of the 20, west of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 90s. per fm. No other change.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Andrews, March 10: There has been no change in the 120 east since last report. No lode has been taken down in either of the stopes in back of the 120 during the past week. The lode in the 108 east is 2 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, capel, mundic, and occasional spots of copper ore. The lode in the 72 east is looking much the same as for several weeks past. The lode in the 48 east yields a little copper ore and about 6 tons of mundic per fathom, which will nearly pay for driving the end.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, March 6: In sinking the new shaft below the 160 we are carrying a little of the lode, which is producing good tin; the principal part of the lode is still north of the shaft. The lode in the 160, east of cross-cut, is worth 25*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 150, east of cross-cut, is worth 20*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 150, west of cross-cut, is worth 14*l*. per fathom. The stope below the 140, east of winze, is worth 14*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 140, east of cross-cut, is worth 15*l*. per fathom. The stope above the 140, east of cross-cut, is worth 12*l*. per fathom. The stope above the 140, west of rise, is worth 14*l*. per fathom. The stope above the 130 is worth 20*l*. per fathom. In the 130 cross-cut north the ground is a little harder. The lode in the 130, east of north shaft, is worth 6*l*. per fathom. The stope above the 130 is worth 9*l*. per fm.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, March 11: There is no change to notice in any of the bargains since our report of Saturday last.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, J. Williams, March 6: New Shaft—Pryor's Lode: The men are making fair progress with the sinking of this shaft below the 142. The lode in the 142, driving west of shaft, is becoming more settled as we get out of the influence of the cross-heads, and worth for tin 7*l*. per fathom. The ground in the 142 cross-cut south is highly mineralised, having in the past week met with large deposits of mundic, which indicates the lode being near. The lode in the 142 driving north of shaft, on the caunter, is worth for tin 7*l*. per fm. The lode in the 130, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 17*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 130, driving east of shaft, is producing saving work for the stamps. The lode in the winze sinking below the 130 west is worth for tin 8*l*. per fm. The lode in the 118 west is worth for tin 15*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 20, driving east of shaft, is presenting a better appearance than for some weeks past.—Old Lode: The lode in the 90, driving east of engine-shaft, is worth for tin 8*l*. per fm., and we hope soon to have a further improvement. The lode in the north adit level is still disordered by the influence of the clay course.

WHEAL UNY.—William Rich, Matthew Rogers, William Rich, jun., March 6: The winze in the 30, west of incline shaft, carries a little tin. The 40 end west is worth 5*l*. per fathom. The 100, east of King's, is worth 7*l*. per fathom. The 110 east is worth 9*l*. per fathom. The 120 east is worth 18*l*. per fathom. The 130 east is worth 7*l*. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 120 is progressing favourably, and the lode is worth 7*l*. per fathom. The 130 cross-cutting through the lode is hard and wet. The 140 west is easier for driving, and the lode is worth 7*l*. per fm. The 140 east is worth 12*l*. per fathom. The 150, east of Goodinge's, is letting out water freely, but the lode is poor. The 150, west of Incline shaft, is unproductive. The 160, west of sump, is worth 5*l*. per fathom. The 160 east is worth 8*l*. per fathom. We are forcing on the sinking of Hind's engine-shaft by nine men, and hope in about a month to begin to fix pitwork in this shaft from the 130 to the 80.

WILLOUGHBY.—H. Nottingham, March 11: Little has been done in our bottom workings since my last report, through the wheel being stopped by the frost. We got the water out, and resumed working in the 23 fm. levels, on Tuesday afternoon. The 23 end south, on new lode, is looking very kindly, but not producing much lead. The stope in the back of the 23 south, on Goddard's lode, is looking better. The other stopes as last reported. We have holed through from the 13 end south to the bottom of No. 3 shaft. We have to cut down the stope which has been worked south of this shaft to the bottom of the level, after which the end will be driven on under the No. 4 shaft and bunch of ore. The stope south of the No. 4 is in a wide loose lode, yielding about 10 cwts. of lead and 1 ton of blende to a fathom. I think there is a stronger body of ore belonging to this not seen yet. We are pushing on the work on the dressing floors as fast as possible. I hope to get 10 tons of lead ready for sampling by the beginning of next week, and 30 tons of blende. We shall to-day finish the wall we have been building to support the embankment of the new reservoir. We are also going over the banks of the other reservoirs, re-levelling them, some of the stuff having been washed away with the heavy floods in the early part of the winter.

FOREIGN MINES.

DON PEDRO.—Letter from mine captains, dated Feb. 9: Produce for January 7233 oits. The ores returned have again been derived from No. 6 and No. 8 shoots. Operations have been carried on with usual regularity considering the small force at our disposal. No. 6 shoot is still yielding very fair general work, but only one box of box-work has been obtained for the past week from this shoot. In the No. 8 shoot, below the 30, the stopes here are yielding very good general work, and we have taken out some splendid box-work from the south vein in No. 1 stope, but sorry to say the vein is not looking so well as it was, but there are very good indications of it improving again. On Wednesday morning we stopped Dawson's wheel, we changed two brasses under the bearings of Dawson's wheel, also a saddle on the brass of the pin, put in three new buckets, changed seven linings, replaced a new chain on the angle in Alice's level, removed two shieves, put a new binding around the wire-rope, where it was required inside the chair; Dawson's wheel idle three hours. In the 35 cross cut very little has been done in the end for the week, in consequence of the 8-in. bucket lift being in a very delapidated state, and the water that was coming from the 30 is nearly all left down to the 35; we were obliged to replace the 10-in. bucket lift in the place of the 8-in. bucket lift. We shall leave the working barrel door-piece and wind-bore where it is, and draw all the wood pumps to surface, and put what will do again in proper order until they will be wanted. The water drawn from the mine still amounts to 20 cubic feet per minute. Stoping throughout the mine has been carried on without change. In our exploration nothing done for want of force.—Extract from superintendent's letter, dated Feb. 9: Last week we extracted some very fine box-work from No. 8 below the 30, eight boxes of which gave 980 oits., and one small box of nuggets gave 2600; altogether we have extracted this month 4216 oits. from this line. As you will notice by the mine captain's letter, the vein is not looking so well as it has done, but the indications of it improving again seem good.—Memorandum: Telegram received March 8 (already published), referring to a later date than above, advised:—Produce cleaned up to Feb. 27, 7500 oits.; estimated total for the month, 9200 oits.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram: Week's run, $34,000; two and a quarter furnaces; No. 1 re-lining.

MINERAL HILL.—Mr. Oakes, the superintendent at the mines (Feb. 15), writes—"I am glad to say the mines have somewhat improved since my last report. The stopes in the Vallejo, Troy, and Star have turned out a good quantity of ore, and there is a decided change for the better in the Star Mine, the face of the workings being in good ore, which looks well for an improvement, but it is impossible to say to what depth the ore is likely to extend. The ore raised during the week is 85 tons, of an average grade of $47 per ton. The weather continues to improve, and we shall soon increase the gang of Indians now employed sorting waste dumps."

COLORADO TERRIBLE LODE.—Feb. 16: Cash received for ore sold—Wm. Church, 4¼ tons, second class, $300 67 c. = $1415 49 c.; G. W. Hall and Co., 277 tons, second class, $253 82 c. = $2245 48 c.; total, $3660 97 c. Ore delivered—G. W. Hall and Co., 10,000 lbs., second class; W. Church and Co., 6000 lbs., second class. The weekly report of the mine foreman is satisfactory.

MALPASO (Gold Washing).—The directors have received, March 8, the following telegram from the superintendent, dated Feb. 9: We have cleaned up after a run of 44 days, during which time we have washed 740 hours. The gross returns are $3500 (730*l*.). Everything is running smoothly, we have plenty of water, and the gravel still continues to improve.

CEDAR CREEK.—T. B. Ludlum, Feb. 9: Since my last I have been suffering from a severe cold on my lungs, contracted by exposure to the heavy storms of January, which has had the effect of disqualifying me for office work, and I have put off writing from day to day in the hope of feeling better, until I have let it go longer than I intended. Notwithstanding my protracted indisposition, I have only failed to make my regular visits to the various claims and works for one day. I am giving the Yankee special personal attention. The Yankee claim is on again, washing during the hours of day. The derrick is working well, and doing good service in removing the heavy rocks. In the Jehoshaphat we have fired the powder blasts, which were a perfect success, and we are now ready for water. The Clay tunnel is about completed. In a few days we will have the tailings from the Central passing through the Jehoshaphat. The Central, Gem, Pacific, and Gold Run, besides the Yankee and Jehoshaphat, are washing. No water purchasers except the North Star are ready yet. I am exercising the best judgment possible to increase our product this season.

Telegram: "Total product last month from three claims, $12,250. Total running expenses, $7500."

BIRDSEYE CREEK.—G. S. Powers, Feb. 12: We have had neither snow nor rain here since Jan. 20, and our water supply is running short again. I turned off the water from Waloupe on the 9th, and should the dry weather continue, we can only continue washing in Neece and West after the 20th. I have today sent you cost-sheet and statement of January accounts, with mint memorandum of partial clean-up to Feb. 1. The bills have all now been returned, with the exception of the lumber bill, to Le Bess, sen., $1328·58, which includes the new tunnel and a general supply for the different claims. It will take the balance of this month to get past the old workings in Neece and West, after which we ought to begin to make satisfactory returns. The prospect looks favourable for rain at this writing; should it come, it will set everything right again for a time. I trust that such may be the case, and that yet we have a prosperous season.

GOLD RUN.—J. A. Stone (Telegram): We have run the tunnel during February 142 feet; distance yet to run to complete tunnel to point of raising up 450 feet.

— Mr. J. A. Stone, February 14: The Miners' Ditch Company have this month, to date, made 72 feet of tunnel in our branch. They are up with their incline 87 feet, and will raise the remainder by hand labour while they are raising the second incline by the machine drill. They expect to make much better progress with the second incline, from the fact that they will run nearly at right angles with the grain of rock, while in the first they worked with the grain. This morning I saw the results of two pans of gravel taken from the bed rock of the mill claim, just below the Gold Run property. The two pans produced 7 ozs. 6 dwts., equal to $131. The foreman of the claim told me that the gravel of the present crushing will average about $15 the car load (19 cubic feet). One of the owners of the mill claim told me last week that he believed that the old Cedar claim is the best claim in California. From the fact of the exceedingly rich gravel at the bottom of the Gold Run shaft, and the course the channel takes in Mill Company's claims, no one who will take the pains to thoroughly examine the property can fail to be convinced of the great value of the Gold Run property.

INDEPENDENCE (Gold).—D. T. Davies, Feb. 13: Extracting ore in counter and 4th levels west, also in west stopes and opening drifts at 6th station. I have no important change to mention in any part of the mine. The best ore at present comes from east of raise, between 4th and counter levels.

LANESTOSA.—Feb. 25: Asuncion: Judd's shaft is being sunk below the 80 metre level in a large lode of stiff dolomitic rock, with occasional stones of lead. The size of the lode in the 80, north of Judd's shaft, is unknown, it is favourable for driving, but of no value. The 80 south continues in massive dolomite, without ore. The 60 south is holed to No. 2 adit winze, and suspended, as there is another level following the ore 8 metres above, and Santo Tomas' winze will further prove the ground in front. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of the 60 south, yields ¾ ton of lead and ½ ton calamine per fathom, and there is hope that it will improve as it gets higher. No. 3 stope, in back of the same level, is a new stope to take away the ore standing between the 60 and north intermediate level; the lode is worth ¾ ton of lead and 1 ton of calamine per fathom. The stope in the back of intermediate level south is getting near the bottom of the adit, and the lode is falling off in yield, now producing ½ ton of lead and 1 ton calamine per fathom. The lode in the intermediate level south yields 1 ton of lead and 2 tons calamine per fathom; the ore is extending further than expected, and lode improving, and during the last few days good stones of blende have been found with the massive calamine. In Santo Tomas winze, below the adit, two lodes seem to be developing, which will probably prove to be the main and caunter lodes parting company in going down. The estimated quantity of lead for the month will be sampled, with probably a small increase on the zinc ores, but the weather has been generally unfavourable to dressing operations.

— March 6: Asuncion: In Judd's shaft, sinking below the 80 metre level, the hardness of the lode has increased, and it is without ore. The 80 metre level north is only being worked by spare hands; the ground is stiffening, but continues to yield stones of lead. The same level south shows nothing but massive dolomite, with a little flookan, on the eastern wall; there ought to be an improvement soon. The 60 south is suspended. In No. 1 stope in back of the 60 south one-third of the length has been abandoned, being too poor to work; the remainder is coarse, producing ¼ ton lead and ½ ton calamine per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope in back of this level is large and tolerably productive, yielding 1 ton lead and 1 ton calamine per fathom, but the ore is scattered, and the ground is difficult to work. The intermediate stope produces ¾ ton lead and ½ ton calamine per fm.; only two small arches at the ends of stope remain to be taken away. The lode in the intermediate level driving south continues good, yielding 1 ton lead and 3 tons calamine per fathom, and the ore appears likely to hold forth, but it does not go down fast. In Santo Tomas winze below the adit, the caunter and main lodes having become clearly developed in bottom, sinking will be continued to the latter, as in driving northwards on this towards Judd's, at a deeper point, the junction will again be met with (the line of intersection shortening in depth), and the caunter can be opened on from these. Both lodes are poor in bottom of winze. In the stope in back of adit over No. 2 winze the ore has held up only a few feet, and the work is suspended for the present, but a little more will be done to prove the north end later. Owing to the working out of the intermediate stope, and the continued poorness of No. 1 in back of 60, it is not probable that the sampling for present month will exceed 20 tons lead and 20 tons calamine ores.

LINARES.—Feb. 24: Pozo Ancho: The 100 fm. level, west of Warne's engine-shaft, is opening up a good length of productive ground; the lode is now worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. In the 85, west of Crosby's shaft, the lode continues small and poor. In the same level, on south lode, there is a little ore, but nothing of any actual value. There is no improvement in the 75, west of Crosby's. In the 75, east of San Francisco shaft, the lode is small, containing a few spots of ore, but nothing to value. The 65, east of this shaft, is passing through a piece of unproductive ground. The lode in the 65, west of Peill's engine shaft, is improving, and yields 2 tons per fathom. The 55, west of this shaft, is in a small lode, consisting of quariz and lead ore, worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 55, east of San Francisco's, there is nothing to value. Good progress is being made in sinking San Francisco shaft below the 75. No. 195 winze, below the 55, is in a very regular lode, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. No. 197 winze, below the 65, is going down in a kindly lode, consisting of carbonate of lime and lead ore worth 1 ton per fathom.

Los Quinientos: In the 80, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode has improved to 2½ tons per fathom. In the 65, west of this shaft, there is a small branch spotted with lead ore. The lode in the 80, east of the same shaft, is large, and produces 1 ton per fathom, and the ground is easy. In the 65, east of Taylor's, the ground is hard, and the lode poor. The lode in the 55, east of Addis's, is small, producing a little ore, but not enough to value. In the 55, west of San Carlos shaft, the lode is disordered and poor. The lode in the 65, west of this shaft, has fallen off in value, and now yields ½ ton per fathom. The same level east is in a promising lode, worth ½ ton per fathom, and the ground is favourable. The 55, east of Judd's shaft, is in hard ground, and the lode is small, yielding ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 45, east of Judd's, is also small, but produces good stones of lead ore. In San Carlos shaft, below the 65, there is no change to notice. We have commenced to sink Taylor's engine-shaft below the 80, with a full pare of men. Cox's shaft is holed to the 65. Henty's shaft, below the 45, is going down in a very hard granite off the lode. The lode in Gill's winze, below the 32, is small, yielding ½ ton per fathom, and the ground hard. In Pascual's winze, below the 45, the lode yields ½ ton per fathom, and is also small and spare for sinking. Checa's winze, below the 65, is in a large lode, having a very kindly appearance, and producing 1½ ton per fathom. Linares winze, below the 45, is in a strong open lode, producing fine lumps of lead, worth 1¼ ton per fathom. Lazano's winze, below the 45, is in a regular and well defined lode, spotted with lead ore. Moro's winze, below the 45, is going down in a lode producing 2 tons per fathom.

FORTUNA.—Feb. 24: Canada Incosa: The 110, driving west of Judd's shaft, is in a small lode, containing a little lead. The 80 cross-cut, north of Henty's shaft, has met with nothing new. In the 30, west of San Carlos shaft, the lode is small and irregular. In the 30, east of this shaft, the upper part of the end is still in old workings; in the lower part there is a lode worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 25, west of Abercrombie's shaft, continues regular, and is opening out stoping ground worth ¾ ton per fathom. The lode in the same level east consists of carbonate of lime, gossan, and lead ore, worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 60, west of San Pedro shaft, the lode continues unproductive. In the 60, east of San Francisco, a small cross-course has disarranged the lode. The 50, east of this shaft, is in a large, strong lode, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 40, east of the same shaft, is larger, and more promising than it has been, yielding stones of ore. The 80, west of Kennedy's, is in a regular lode, but valueless. The lode in the 90, west of Lowndes' shaft, is small and poor, and the ground is hard. In the 90, east of this shaft, a great improvement has taken place within the last week, and the lode now yields 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of Caro's shaft, is small, compact, and regular, producing ¾ ton per fathom. At Kennedy's shaft, below the 80, the lode has underlied south out of the perpendicular of the shaft. The sinking of Caro's shaft off the lode has been commenced. In Juan's winze, below the 70, the lode is small and poor. The lode in Livare's winze, below the 50, is quite unproductive.

Los Salidos: The lode in the 110, west of San Carlos's shaft, has improved, and the ground is easier for driving. In the 90, west of this shaft, the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 120, west of Buenos Amigos engine-shaft, is of a more open character than it was, and contains a little lead; in the same level east the lode is small, spotted with lead. The 130, east of Morris's engine-shaft, is in a lode consisting of lime and lead ore, value ½ ton per fathom, and letting out a good deal of water. In the 110, east of Cox's shaft, the lode has again improved, and is large and promising, yielding 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 100, east of San Miguel's, has fallen off very much in value, and now produces ¼ ton per fathom. The 25, west of Swaffield's shaft, is temporarily suspended, while a winze is being sunk to the 35. The driving of the 35, west of Swaffield's, will be resumed at once. The 45, west of Palgrave's, has come in contact with a small cross-course, which has disordered the lode. In the 55, west of shaft, the lode is very changeable, and has fallen off in value within the last few days, and now yields 1 ton per fathom; the same level east is going through a very fine lode of solid lead, worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 45, east of Palgrave's, is small and poor, and the ground hard for driving through. Swaffield's shaft has reached the required depth for a 45 fm. level. Mariano's winze, below the 100, continues in a small and valueless lode. Ricardo's winze has reached the required depth for a 45 fm. level, but is still in advance of the end from Palgrave's shaft.

ALAMILLOS.—Feb. 24: The 30, west of San Francisco shaft, is opening up good stoping ground, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 50, west of this shaft, the lode is large, and produces ½ ton of ore per fathom. The ground in the 50, north of La Magdelena shaft, is favourable for driving. The lode in the 85, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is large, and produces ½ ton per fathom. In the 85, west of Jullan's winze, the lode is poor; it will soon communicate with the level east of Taylor's. In the 85, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, there is a strong lode, spotted with lead. The lode in the 40, east of San Carlos shaft, is small and poor. The lode in the same level west has a better appearance and contains a little lead. In the 50, east of the same shaft, there is no improvement to report. The lode in the 50, east of San Victor engine-shaft has much improved, and now yields 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 30, east of air shaft, is unproductive. In the 40, east of this shaft, the main slide is in the back, and a small branch of lead below it. The lode in the 50, east of Crosby's shaft, is also disturbed by the above-named slide. The 50, east of Judd's engine-shaft became unproductive a few days since. The lode in the 60, east of this shaft, is more regular than it has been. In the 30, west of Swaffield's shaft, the lode continues unproductive. The sinking of San Enrique shaft below the 60 has been commenced, In San Victor engine-shaft, below the 50, the ground is hard and spare for sinking through. Judd's engine-shaft, below the 60 fm. level, has almost reached the proper depth for another level. Morris's shaft, below the 40, is in a poor lode, and the ground is hard. The lode in Daniel's winze, below the 50, is not so large as it has been. In Moreno's winze, below the 30, the lode has fallen off a little in value, and yields at present ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom.

MENZENBERG.—R. K. Roskilley, March 2: We set yesterday the 45 to drive west of cross-cut, to six men, at 2*l*. 14s. per lachter (6 ft. 10½ in.) This level is already driven west of ditto 11½ fms., and during last month we drove it 7 fms. The lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, and yielding stones of copper ore, a fine, promising-looking lode, and indicating an early improvement. This level is being pushed on with all possible dispatch, in order to intersect the main lodes, which, when intersected, judging from the character of the ground now in the end, we firmly believe that they will be found rich in copper.

MENZENBERG.—R. K. Roskilley, March 9: The 45 is driven west of cross-cut 13 fms., and during the week satisfactory progress has been made; the ground here within the past day or two has much improved, and it has become more favourable for driving. It is letting out water freely, which is a good indication. The extending of this level west of cross-cut, is being proceeded with vigorously, so as to meet with the St. Josephberg lode, which in the adjoining mine is turning out well.

BENSBERG LEAD MINING AND SMELTING.—Since the announcement, made in the autumn, of the almost total suspension of work at the mine, pending the completion of the new engine and pumps then ordered, there has been nothing of importance to communicate. Several enquiries have latterly been made respecting the present state of affairs, and the directors have much gratification in being in a position to inform the shareholders that the remaining portion of the machinery is now on its way to the mine. The foundation, &c., for the engine having been already prepared, it is expected that pumping and mining operations will shortly be resumed. The following report has been received from Capt. Craze:—

Benzberg, March 4, 1875.—I have been very pleased to learn from the secretary that the new engine is now finished, and being sent off, and I beg to assure you that as soon as it arrives every effort shall be usad by us to get it erected and working as soon as possible. When this is done, and the mine forked out (unwatered), I have no doubt we shall be able to sink the shaft, and open out the mine to your entire satisfaction. You are aware that nearly all our ore ground has been taken away to water level, consequently you will not expect our returns of ore to be equal to our expenditure before the shaft is sunk, and the levels driven to prepare ground for stoping. When this is accomplished, and the lode should continue as good as at the deepest points last worked upon, profitable returns may reasonably be expected. From the time I entered on this mine I have expressed but one opinion of the lode we have here, and the ultimate success of the concern, if properly developed. I may now add that the good opinion I then formed has been greatly strengthened by the discoveries we have made in sinking and driving, and furthur confirmed by my inspection of the Grube Berzelius, one of the largest mines in this neighbourhood, and one that has given immense profits. The manager having invited me to visit the mine, I did so, and inspected it throughout, the depth of which is about 80 fms. The mine is now looking well, and in the bottom level there is a splendid bunch of blende and lead. This fact contradicts reports that I have at times heard here—*i.e.*, "that bunches of ore did not continue to any considerable depth in this part," but my faith is that we have only to sink and we may expect bunches of ore to continue equally rich or even richer, than near the surface; and their lode is very similar to ours in size, formation, bearing, and underlie, whilst it has a mixture of minerals, blend, white (or spathese) iron and lead. In addition to the foregoing, there is I think, another great point of interest to this mine, to which I now beg to call your attention. There is a mine of the name of Julia Ann, situated above the Bensberg Railway Station, in which the company have driven a level east from side of railway cutting about 62 fms., for the whole length of which they have had a rich lode of blende and lead, a good deal of it being rich enough to send to smelting works from level's mouth without dressing. Knowing this, and thinking that this lode must go through our concession (our boundary coming within 200 fms. of said level), I waited upon the manager, and obtained liberty to inspect and dial their workings, for the purpose of ascertaining if, and whereabouts it came into our sett. This we did on Tuesday last (2nd instant), the result of which we give you on the tracing accompanying this; the lode is certainly one of the best I have ever seen so near the surface, being, so far as seen, about 4 ft. wide, and rich for blende and lead. That it must come into our ground you can see from the tracing We have sketched the bearing in our sett according to its bearing in the level dialed but it may possibly vary coming west. Some said it was a Katharina lode; but this cannot be (I think), from the following facts:—1st, it is underlying south fully 3 ft. in a fathom, whilst ours is underlying north very fast; 2nd, it has a large quantity of blende in it—ours has none; 3rd, ours has very much pyrites—there is not a particle in theirs. If the bearing of it continues the same west, as seen on the tracing, it goes to south of our lode, and is a parallel one. I should, therefore, strongly advise the spending of some money in search of it as soon as summer comes in, and should we be successful in finding it equally rich it would greatly enhance the value of your property.—CHARLES CRAZE.

COLORADO TERRIBLE.—In last week's Journal it was mentioned as a point of much interest and importance that a large amount of low-grade ore had been made marketable through the process which was commenced on July 1. Referring to the results of last year, the *Mining Review* (of Colorado) states that the actual coin value of the ore returned during the year was about $203,000, of which amount about $6000 represents the value of the lead, and the balance of silver. The concentration works went into operation on July 1, and closed the season's work Nov. 1, having proved very successful in every way. The material treated were the third and fourth classes of the above table, which have heretofore been thrown away as worthless, or stacked on the dump, and along the course of the suspended tramway leading from the mouth of the tunnel to the gulch. At the commencement of the year the stock of this ore on hand was estimated at 3500 tons, of an average value of $12 per ton. During the season about 2500 tons were passed through the works, producing $58,827·25. The expenses of the works during the year were $7328·61, leaving a profit of $51,498·64 on material that heretofore has been considered as valueless.

GOLD IN NEW ZEALAND—RETURN FOR 1874.—It is satisfactory at the end of the year to review the yield of gold for the previous twelve months. We have two data to go upon, the monthly returns of the local press, and the bank records; from the latter we can arrive at an accurate total of the gross quantity lodged, and had the intelligence in the former been, as it should have been, faithfully recorded, we might not only have been able to have given the returns for several months, but the list of the claims from which the gold for each month was obtained. The yield for the twelve months of 1874, as kindly furnished us by the bank managers, amounts to a gross total of 14,306 ozs. 17 dwts. of gold, and this total, which is of course correct, varies slightly with the monthly returns obtained on reference to the local journals during the same period. The difference is, however, so small that we may fairly accept the latter as being in the main correct. They are as follows, omitting pennyweights and grains:—Jan., 1575 ozs.; Feb. 786; March, 463; April, 710; May, 995; June, 765; July, 1250; Aug., 607; Sept. 1554; Oct., 1169; Nov., 1498; Dec., 3262; total, 14,634—*Coromandel Mail*, Dec. 31.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIES—COPPER.—The iron industry of Pennsylvania is so overshadowing that many other important industries of the State do not receive the attention they deserve. For example, the extensive works of the Lehigh Zinc Company, at Bethlehem, are seldom mentioned in print. Another example is the Schuylkill Copper Works, at Phœnixville. Many of our readers will remember that these works were destroyed by fire some months ago. This disaster occurred on July 19. During the six months ended with that date the production was 109,675 lbs. of ingot copper, almost entirely from Pennsylvania ores, which was sold to Nathan Trotter and Co., of Philadelphia, at an average price of 23 c. per pound: 15,000 lbs. of this went to the Government Mint at Philadelphia for coinage. The works are now rebuilt, and in good order, with a capacity of 15,000 lbs. ingot per week, and is the only establishment in Pennsylvania at which copper is reduced from its ores, the ores being mostly obtained in this state. Mr. Charles M. Wheatley, the proprietor, informs us that at its present price in Liverpool he can make ingot from his own ores from this State, and ship it to that city, paying steamer freight, commissions, insurance, &c., and realise 5 c. per pound more than he can get in cash in Philadelphia.—[The Schuylkill Copper Works made 25,000 lbs. of Pennsylvania ingot copper between Jan. 1 and Feb. 12 this year.]—Another copper works is being erected immediately below the Schuylkill by the Chemical Copper Company. The company, of which Mr. Wheatley is president, and Walter S. Church superintendent, is composed of New York capitalists. The construction of two buildings has been commenced, one 72 by 30 ft., the other 62 by 36 ft. The former will contain a steam-engine of 40-horse power, a crusher, and a number of tanks arranged three tiers high; the latter will contain four roasters, each having three chambers. It is expected that these works will be in operation by the first of May. This company will work up all the poorer ores by the Hunt and Douglas process, which has answered so well at Ore Knob, North Carolina. Altogether, the prospect of the copper business in Phœnixville for this year is very encouraging, and will afford employment to a considerable number of men. We are indebted to Mr. Wheatley for a vial of crystals of copper made by the

Hunt and Douglas process. They are very beautiful in colour and form, the latter resembling very closely the feather end of a goose quill. An extraordinary deposit of copper (bornite) mesozoic coal, and saurian remains (bones and teeth of large mesozoic saurians!) has recently been discovered in York county, this State. This has been leased by Mr. Wheatley, and he will open and work a mine in the spring —*American Manufacturing and Iron World*, Feb. 18.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 12, 1875.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected ..p. ton	90	0	0–	—		
Tough cake and tile.	88	0	0–	89	0	0
Sheathing & sheets...	94	0	0–	96	0	0
Bolts	97	0	0–	99	0	0
Bottoms	97	0	0–	98	0	0
Old	85	0	0–	—		
Australian, Wallaroo	91	0	0–	92	0	0
ditto other brands	88	0	0–	89	0	0
Chili bars, g.o.b. ...	80	10	0–	83	0	0
Wire .....per lb.	0	1	0–	—		
Tubes	0	1	0½–	—		

BRASS.	per lb.
Sheets	9¼d.–10¼d.
Wire	9½d.– —
Tubes	12d.–12½d.
Yellow metal sheathing	7¾d.–8¾d.
Sheets	7¾d.–7⅞d.

SPELTER.	per ton.
Foreign on the spot..	23 7 6– —
,, to arrive ...	23 10 0– —

ZINC.	
In sheets	30 10 0– —

TIN.	£					
English blocks ...	93	0	0–	94	0	0
Do., bars (in brls.)	94	0	0–	95	0	0
Do., refined	96	0	0–	—		
Banca	95	0	0–	—		
Straits	87	0	0–	—		
Australian	86	0	0–	87	0	0

TIN-PLATES.*	per box.					
Charcoal, 1st qua.†	£1	18	0–	—		
IX Do., 1st quality ...	2	4	0–	—		
IC Do., 2d quality ...	1	16	0–	1	17	0
IX Do., 2d quality ...	2	2	0–	2	3	0
IC Coke	1	6	6–	1	7	6
IX Ditto	1	12	6–	1	13	6
Canada plates, p. ton..	18	10	0–19		0	0
Ditto, at works.....	18	0	0–18		10	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less. † Add 6s. for each X.

Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

IRON. per ton.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bars Welsh, in London	8	15	0–	—		
Do., to arrive	8	12	6–	8	15	0
Nail rods	9	5	0–	—		
,, Staffd. in London..	10	0	0–	—		
Bars ,, ditto ...	10	0	0–11		0	0
Hoops ,, ditto ...	11	0	0–12		0	0
Bars ,, at works ...	9	0	0–11		0	0
Hoops ,, ditto ...	10	0	0–11		10	0
Sheets, single, & plates	12	0	0–12		10	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales ...	5	0	0–	6	10	0
Refined metal, ditto ...	7	0	0–	8	0	0
Bars, common, ditto...	7	15	0–	8	0	0
Do., merchant, f.o.b. } in Tyne or Tees... }	8	0	0–	8	10	0
Do., railway, in Wales..	6	15	0–	7	0	0
Do., Swed. in London.	16	0	0–17		5	0
To arrive	17	5	0–	—		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde ...	3	15	0–	5	12	6
Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	4	0	0–	4	5	0
Do., Nos.3,4, f.o.b., do.	3	10	0–	4	0	0
Railway chairs	5	0	0–	5	5	0
,, spikes	12	10	0–14		0	0
Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton ...	8	0	0–10		0	0

STEEL.	per ton.					
Swed., in kegs (rolled)	—	—	—			
Ditto (hammered).....19	0	0–20		0	0	
Ditto, in faggots.....20	10	0–	—			
English, spring 19	0	0–24		0	0	

LEAD.	per ton.					
English Pig, com. 21	15	0–	—			
Ditto, L.B. 22	0	0–	—			
Ditto, W.B. 23	0	0–	—			
Ditto, sheet 23	15	0–	—			
Ditto, red lead 24	5	0–	—			
Ditto, white 30	0	0–32		0	0	
Ditto, patent shot 26	5	0–	—			
Spanish.....21	0	0–21		10	0	
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.) 20	0	0–	—			

REMARKS.—No alteration having been made in the official rate of discount, any feeling of uneasiness which may have existed in the minds of some as to the probability of increased stringency ought now to be allayed. Although trade generally is very dull, the continued easiness of the Money Market, and the probability that low rates will remain current for some time, should inspire a certain amount of confidence, and should business have been restricted on this account, it would seem that this cause, at all events, should no longer be permitted to hinder the development of trade. A low rate of discount, with every probability of a continuance of the same, always, as a rule, facilitates legitimate busiuess, and not unfrequently, upon this basis alone large speculative transactions are entered upon. To what, then, must we attribute the existing quietness of trade generally? Prices have been run up too rapidly, and kept up too long. Beginning with the coal and iron trades, the great staple and backbone of our country's commercial greatness, the rapid rise in values extended to almost all other branches of trade, until at last a point was attained beyond which buyers could not be persuaded to go. The rate of wages was advanced in common with the advance established in produce of all kinds; but when producers and manufacturers were anxious to meet buyers' limits the operatives were not prepared to submit to a corresponding reduction in wages, and consequently this in great measure accounts for the almost dead-lock at which certain branches of industry have arrived. In time this difficulty will right itself. As the price of commodities falls, the labouring man will find that he can obtain as large a supply of the necessaries of life upon wages at the rate of 25s. a week as he did when he earned 30s, and he will not only learn to be content with the lower wage, but perhaps work more steadily than at the higher, and really earn more.

COPPER.—The course of the market throughout the week has been towards lower prices without the slightest deviation, and up to the present time the reduction in prices has not apparently exercised the smallest influence in the direction of stimulating the market. The fear is entertained that with so little business doing it may transpire by the middle of the month that stocks are increasing, and should this be so the prospect of amendment would consequently be deferred. There still exists a strong disposition on the part of speculators for the fall to further depress prices, inasmuch as three months' forward contracts are as readily passed as cash parcels, and business has been done in Chili bars, g.o.b., at 80*l*. 10s., both for cash and with three months prompt. English is quiet, tough being quoted 87*l*.; best select, 88*l*.; and 4 by 4 India sheets, 94*l*. Yellow metal is in limited demand, at 7¾d.

IRON.—In addition to the South Wales difficulty, the iron trade in the North of England is suffering from the turn which the dispute between the colliers of the Durham district and the coalowners has taken; the former have expressed their determination not to accept the reduction of 15½ per cent. in the rate of wages which the masters find it necessary to enforce. The notices come to an end this week, and no steps have been taken to bring the differences between the contending parties to a happy issue. The condition of affairs being as described, operators are indisposed to commit themselves to uncertain results, and neither buyers nor sellers think it wise to do more than that which is at the moment absolutely necessary. The position of the finished iron trade is hardly so satisfactory as it has been, enquiries are even less frequent, and the immediate prospects are less encouraging. Hopes are entertained that upon the settlement of the wages question there will be a revival in trade, and that orders now held back in consequence of existing difficulties would be given out were these difficulties disposed of. That there should be a sum of 230,000*l*. available for distribution among the shareholders of Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., and a dividend of 12½ per cent. per annum to the ordinary shareholders declared, is in itself encouraging. If once the wages question could be determined upon a basis satisfactory to both masters and men much might yet be done towards retrieving the fortunes of the iron trade. It appears to be a mistake to suppose that the adoption of a universal sliding-scale meets the difficulty. It is found that each separate district has its own idiosyncrasies which must be taken into account, and that, therefore, to form a set of rules which shall be equally applicable to all is found to be impossible; but for all this it cannot be impossible that some plan exists which shall mutually protect the interests of employers and employed.

It was hoped that there were signs of a turn in the aspect of affairs in South Wales, and that before long the men may go to work again. Much as this is to be desired, and terrible as it is to contemplate the distress which this protracted lock-out is causing, yet it would be better that things should continue as they are rather than unavailing efforts be made to patch up the difficulty which upon trial will be found not to effect the desired end. It would serve no good purpose that the men should go in for a few weeks, and then upon another disagreement with the masters recur to a renewal of hostilities. The look-out could hardly have happened at a time more opportune to the masters' interests, for business is very slack, and the demand for finished iron is even now less active than it has been. Rails are very dull, and the applications for merchant bars are few and far between. Lord Aberdare is doing, and has done, all that can be done to induce the workpeople to comply with the terms required by the masters previous to permission being granted to them to return to their work, and hopes were entertained that his lordship's first letter, published in a local newspaper, might be productive of good, but the leaders of the Amalgamated Association having adversely criticised Lord Aberdare's suggestions the miners have been induced to hold out, and at the present there seems but small prospect of a settlement being arrived at. Lord Aberdare has again wielded the pen on behalf of humanity and common sense, and shown that the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. is nothing short of an absolute necessity. In this last letter his lordship speaks of the terrible privations which this protracted lock-out is causing among the women and children especially; and in view of the too certain results which must follow, he says—"The misery and these premature deaths it is the power of the men of the Aberdare and Rhondda Valleys to terminate, by submitting to a reduction, the justice of which no reasonable man among them now ventures to dispute."

A paragraph having appeared in some of the newspapers to the effect that 19 additional furnaces in connection with the Ebbw Vale Works were to be put into blast almost immediately, the Chairman of the company writes as follows:—"This is news to me, and I should rejoice if we were in a position to endorse it. On the contrary, without a complete revolution in the demand for iron, and a power to compete with foreign manufacturers, there is no prospect of the kind indicated being carried out. At the reduced rate of wages against which the colliers in South Wales struck, and, indeed, at even a much further reduction of wages, to cheapen the cost of manufacture, there does not appear to be any chance at present of attracting orders for iron to this country." The Scotch pig-iron market during the early part of the week was firm, and the closing prices of last week were more than maintained, as much as 7*s*. 9*d*., having been given for warrants, and 75*s*. demanded, but later on the demand lessened, quotations were reduced, and business was done down to 73*s*. cash. To-day the market shows an improvement, business having been done up to 73*s*. 4½*d*.

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending March 7, 1874	Tons 8,664
Week ending March 7, 1875	8,291
Decrease	373
Total increase for 1875	Tons 7,647

LEAD.—The market for lead, like all other metals, has been dull throughout the week. The price seems gradually to be giving way, and sellers are compelled to submit to concessions to effect sales. The feeling among merchants appears to be that prices are too high—buyers have no confidence in the stability of the market, and no ordinary inducement will suffice to bring out orders. Good soft English pig is not easy of sale at 21*l*. 10s., and soft Spanish is quoted at the same price.

SPELTER.—Ordinary Silesian is quoted 22*l*. 15s. to 23*l*. 15s., and English hard is in request at 18*l*. 5s.; and manufacturers are now asking 18*l*. 10s.

ZINC.—London rolled has realised 27*l*. 10s., and foreign manufacture has changed hands by private sale at 28*l*.

QUICKSILVER.—The market is quiet, the latest quotation being 20*l*. per bottle.

TIN.—The course of the tin market has been persistently downward. At the commencement of the week Straits changed hands in small quantities at 89*l*. cash, and the same price was accepted for March and April shipment. Later on 88*l*. 10s. was the price at which business was concluded, and then 88*l*. On Wednesday business was done at 87*l*. cash; and the announcement was made by the Dutch Trading Company that their next sale, to be held on the 31st inst., would consist of 22,800 slabs of Banca and 3000 slabs of Billiton. Yesterday upwards of 100 tons of Straits were sold for March and April shipment at 87*l*., and small parcels changed hands for cash at 86*l*. 10s. to 87*l*. To-day the market is quiet.

TIN-PLATES.—The market is steady, and prices are fairly maintained in some quarters; but there are others where slight concessions might be submitted to with a view to secure orders.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—COPPER: With the exception of 300 tons Californian ore at 15*s*. 9*d*. for Swansea, no sales are reported in furnace material, either by public sale or private contract. The quantity offering is but moderate, the bulk of the stuff now on the way to this country having been already purchased by the smelters, and chiefly at figures much above present values. On the morning of Friday last telegrams were received advising the Chili charters for the last half of February as 1500 tons of bars and ingots, of which 100 tons of the former for France, the rest coming to England. This news imparted a momentary animation to the market, and bars, which had sold early in the day at 81*l*. cash for good ordinary brands, were dealt in freely at 81*l*. 10s., both on said terms and to arrive, even 82*l*. being paid where buyers selected their own marks. This improvement soon passed away; and influenced by sales at low figures for fixed deliveries forward quotations have fallen about 20*s*. a ton, with but little enquiry at that reduction. Nothing doing in Australian sorts, and our list prices are nominal. English descriptions are very quiet, and second-hand parcels still offer below smelters' rates.—TIN: The enquiry for English has been somewhat stronger, but the actual business was very small, as most orders were limited below prices which smelters are willing to accept. For foreign descriptions the demand has again fallen off, and values show a decline of about 1*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. from those ruling on the 5th inst.; the quantity, however, now offering for sale is not excessive, as many holders have withdrawn their parcels from the market in the hope of an improvement taking place, and which may enable them to realise on better terms. On Wednesday last the Dutch Trading Company announced their bi-monthly sales for the 31st inst., declaring 22,800 slabs of Banca and 3000 slabs of Billiton, as the quantity which will be sold by them on that date.—LEAD: Continues neglected, and purchases can be effected at lower figures than have ruled for some six months past.—TIN-PLATES: A trifle easier, and makers are disposed to make a slight concession to secure orders.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—The transactions in the metal market during the past week have been unusually limited, and, as a rule, at lower prices. The continuance of the difficulty in South Wales contributes largely to the depressed feeliug throughout all branches of the trade.—COPPER: The slight improvement in Chili bars on the announcement of moderate charters for the second half of February (1500 tons, all in bars and ingots) has been entirely lost, and the market closes heavily at 80*l*. 10*s*. to 81*l*. Manufactured less enquired for at quotations, and tough and best selected irregular.—TIN: Straits has declined to 87*s*. Australian difficult of sale.

Mr. Ernest W. S. Murrant.—The Bank rate was not altered yesterday. Since my last the metal market has been in a most unsatisfactory condition, and it has been difficult either to buy or sell at quoted rates.—TIN shows a further depression, and rumours of approaching reductions are freely circulated. Business on the Continent has also been extremely inactive, and buyers do not seem at all anxious to pay the prices demanded: 22,800 slabs (about 713 tons) of Banca, and 3000 slabs (about 100 tons) of Billiton have been declared for the next sales in Holland on the 31st instant. The following sales are reported as having been made in the past week: about 40 tons Australian at 87*s*. to 88*s*. for cash and forward delivery, and about 250 tons Straits at 86*s*. 6*d*. to 89*s*. for cash and arrivals.—COPPER: In Chili there has been a weak and languishing demand, although the charters for second half of February were only 1500 tons. Consumers, so far as can be ascertained, are drawing their supplies on the "hand to mouth" principle, and speculators holding aloof for the chance of a relapse, but the friends of the article appears as confident as ever of its ultimately verifying their predictions. The transactions of the week comprise about 1225 tons—560 tons cash, 250 tons one to three months prompt, and 415 tons for arrival, at prices varying from 80*l*. 10*s*. to 82*l*. per ton. English is in small demand, and Australian almost entirely neglected.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—COPPER: The trade in this metal seems to have suddenly collapsed, not only here, but in France, Germany, and other places, and it is impossible to deal excepting in retail quantities at anything but nominal quotations. The transactions from day to day are confined to the merest trifles, and to supply only immediate wants, varied by a "bear" sale or two, with an extended prompt. The Indian demand appears to have fallen off entirely, and orders for cartridge metal become exceedingly scarce. From the present aspect of the market, it would seem that we shall soon reach the quotations current in the spring of 1874; but a reaction may set in at any moment, and as the consuming portion of the trade here and on the Continent are decidedly not over-stocked, a very sharp rise will occur when it does arise.—TIN continues to fall from day to day. The demand for foreign is not by any means active, but for English there is a better enquiry. Plates are hardly so much wanted.—QUICKSILVER is 20*l*.—SPELTER: Very strong efforts continue to made to depress this metal, both here and in France, but at present without success. The demand for the period of the year is unusually good, owing, no doubt, to consumers not having bought so far into the spring as generally; and, but for the dealers desire for lower prices, English makers especially would be doing a good trade.—LEAD: Cheap offers of Spanish, from weak hands, continue to be made day by day, and the English demand is confined to special brands only; prices, therefore, are irregular.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell.—GOLD: The only arrivals of the week have been 11,600*l*. from Bombay, 6000*l*. from the Cape, and a few sovereigns from France. The demand for the Continent has in a great degree ceased, and although withdrawals from the Bank have taken place, they consist of sovereigns, which have been sent to Canada, Brazils, and Holland, to the value of 180,000*l*.; on the other hand, 61,000*l*. of this coin, received from the Continent, has been sent in.—SILVER: The Illimani has brought 40.000*l*. from the Pacific, and the Adriatic and Parthia 19,600*l* from New York. The market, in the absence of enquiries, has again become weaker, and sales were effected for the bars, ex Illimani and Adriatic, at 57*d*. and 57 1-10thd. per oz. The P. & O. steamer takes 82,000*l*. to Bombay.

THE IRON TRADE—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Friday Evening. The Glasgow market for g.m.b. iron closes this afternoon at 73*s*. buyers; sellers, 73*s*. 3*d*. The London price is just the turn of the market in favour of sellers. This is about 1*s*. 6*d*. per ton below the closing price this day week on the Glasgow Exchange. We quote makers' No. 1 iron as follows:—Gartsherrie, 87*s*. 6*d*.; Coltness, 90*s*.; Calder, 87*s*. 6*d*.; Langloan, 88*s*.; Summerlee, 87*s*. 6*d*.; Monkland, 76*s*. f.o.b. Glasgow; Glengarnock, 85*s*.; Eglinton, 75*s*. f.o.b. Androssan; Shotts, 87*s*. f.o.b. Leith; Kenniel, 80*s*. f.o.b. Bo'ness. The iron trade has witnessed very little change since we last wrote. Being the largest and most important staple industry of the United Kingdom, much is written and said outside legitimate iron circles in regard to the trade. Hence, we frequently read gloomy accounts of the trade by summary contributors to the daily. Correspondents, however, of the best informed portion of the press, particularly in the Black Country, agree that there is very little change; and as far as our observation goes, we believe the trade in the Black Country, at all events, is no worse. On the contrary, for some kinds of iron orders are more numerous, but prices for second-class bars are proportionately lower than they ought to be. The large merchants in all districts have for obvious reasons reduced their stocks to the lowest ebb, which has changed the mode and manner of buying altogether. The ironmasters, as a rule, have their order books lightly loaded, and numbers of them commence work on Monday night or Tuesday morning with scarcely sufficient orders to keep the works running the remainder of the week; but, oddly enough, orders come in during the week to keep the mills running until Saturday. This is really the present state of the iron trade, and applies with equal force to the bar and plate trade at the works in North and South Staffordshire.

Notwithstanding the great caution exercised on all sides in giving out orders, there is a fair average stroke of work being done both in Staffordshire and Shropshire, and the trade is, without doubt, better in these two districts and at Warrington than in any other part of the United Kingdom. The makers of sheet-iron in Staffordshire are, with one or two exceptions, all busy. Baldwin's, of Wilden, and Knight's, of Cookley, are particularly pressed for sheets, and their famous tinplates are in increased demand. The other makers of sheet-iron, whose brands are well known, are all busily engaged, with the mills running full time. Among these may be mentioned Beard an.l Eberhard, of the Regent's Grove; the Regent Company, Pothouse Bridge; the Britannia Iron Company ("Trident" brand); the Bilston Iron Company (Chambers and Sankey); George Wilkinson and Co., of the Tividale Mills (late Edward Whitehead); the Darlaston Steel and Iron Company; J. B. S. and C. Lees, of the Albion; David Griffiths, of the Staffordshire Works; and most of the good makers of sheet iron have no difficulty in obtaining orders to keep the mills running full time. The makers of hoops generally keep the hoop mills going, and all the makers of marked bars still adhere strictly to the list rate—11*l*. and 11*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. for the Earl of Dudley's bars. It is true we hear of complaints. Hence we mention the names of the above firms, which show clearly that there is no cause for complaint of orders for those houses engaged in the sheet-iron trade whose brands are known in the market. The nail-rod trade is fairly active, and a steady business has been done this week, both in this market and in the consuming districts of the Black Country.

Mr. Chambers, manager of the Bromley Ironwork (Raboulds), booked an order yesterday on the Birmingham Exchange for 100 or 200 tons of Bromley rods for shipment to Japan, and the Whittington Works are particularly busy in best rods, for which their works have been so long noted. The Walsall group of works have nothing to complain of in regard to orders, and all the works we have visited in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton this week are in the same position, being fed with orders on the above-named hand-to-mouth principle. The pig iron market in Staffordshire is flat, the absence of business being the cause. There is no giving way in price, nor can there be in such brands as Bedworth, Roughay, Bouvereux, Rounds, and the Earl of Dudley's, while coal is at the present price. Lower prices for these pigs would land the makers in positive loss, therefore they will be no lower. The ironstone of which they are made is scarce, and obtained under difficulties. Indeed the pig makers in Staffordshire have the greatest difficulty at this moment in producing the above brands without loss at the present market price. The Lilleshall Company, through the action of the Mines Regulation Act, and the short hours of the miners, have difficulty in supplying their customers, and from this cause have been unable to supply the quantities required by their friends as early this quarter as usual. It is, therefore, not at all likely that the price of Lilleshall, Madeley Wood, Sterchly, Wellington Iron Company, and the top Staffordshire brands above referred to will be reduced at Quarter-day. The tin-plate trade is in a tolerably satisfactory condition where the men are at work. Our market is steady, with a moderate business. Things look better in the Middlesborough district. The colliers' strike continues in South Wales, with the prospect of any adjustment as remote as ever.

CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co.)—Soda: Cream caustic, 60 per cent., 13*l*. to 13*l*. 5*s*.; white, 60 per cent., 13*l*. 5*s*. to 13*l*. 10*s*.; soda ash, 2½*d*.; soda crystals, 5*l*. 5*s*.; bi-carbonate, 13*l*. 10*s*.; salt cake, 2*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; Glauber salts, 2*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.—Bleaching Powder: At 8*l*.—Alum: 7*l*. 10*s*. for loose lump; ground, 8*l*. 5*s*.—Nitrate of Soda: At 11*s*. 9*d*.—Ammonia: Sulphate, white and grey, 17*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. to 18*l*. 5*s*.; carbonate, 7½*d*.; muriate, 30*l*. to 32*l*. 10*s*.; sal ammoniac, firsts, 45*s*.; seconds, 44*s*.—Potash: Muriates, 80 per cent., at 6*l*. 10*s*. to 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*., f.o.b.; Prussiate, red, 2*s*. 4*d*.; yellow, 1*s*. 1½*d*.; chlorate, 10½*d*.; bi-chrome, 6½*d*.—Iron Salts: Green and rusty copperas, 60*s*. loose; in casks or barrels, 65*s*.—Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 26*l*.—Litharge: Best flake, 25*l*. 10*s*.—Sugar of Lead: Brown, 28*l*.—Saltpetre: Foreign, 22*s*. to 22*s*. 6*d*.; refined, 28*s*. to 28*s*. 6*d*.—Acid: Tartaric, English, at 1*s*. 6½*d*.; foreign, 1*s*. 6½*d*.; oxalic, 6½*d*.; sulphuric, 3*l*. 10*s*. to 3*l*. 15*s*.; carbolic, No. 1, 10*d*.; picric acid, 2*s*. 2*d*. per lb.—Arsenic: 14*l*. to 14*l*. 10*s*.—Magnesia: Epsom salts, 3*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; refined, 4*l*. 10*s*.—Benzole: 30 per cent., —; 50 per cent., 4*s*. 6*d* to 5*s*.; 90 per cent., 6*s*.—Brimstone: Best thirds, 7*l*. 10*s*.—Phosphate of Alumina, 3*l*. to 3*l*. 10*s*. per ton.—Pyrites: Spanish cupreous, 7½*d*.; non-cupreous, 9*d*.—China-clay: 18*s*. f.o.b. Cornwall; best quality, 28*s*.—Phosphates: High strength, 80 to 85 per cent., 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 5*d*. per unit; Estremadura, 1*s*. 3½*d*.; ordinary, 60 per cent., 1*s*.; precipitated phosphate of lime, 70 per cent., 5*l*. 5*s*.; super-phosphates, 80 per cent., soluble, 3*s*. 6*d*. per unit; 25 to 26 per cent., 3*l*. 15*s*.—Manganese: Ores, 110*s*. to 115*s*. for 70 per cent.—Iron Ore: Hematite, 15*s*. to 22*s*. 6*d*.; puddling, 24*s*. to 27*s*.; oolitic, 8*s*. to 10*s*.—Iron: "Ayresome" Yorkshire pig-iron, delivery January to March; No. 3, 60*s*.; No. 4 (foundry), 57*s*. 6*d*., net cash, or 1*s*. extra four months' bills: Scotch pig warrants, 73*s*. 6*d*. to 73*s*. 9*d*.—Staffordshire bars, 9*l*. 10*s*.—Copper: Chili bars, 81*l*. to 81*l*. 10*s*.—Tin: English ingots, 94*l*. to 94*l*. 10*s*.; Straits, 88*l*. to 88*l*. 10*s*.; Australian, 89*l*. to 89*l*. 10*s*.—Tin-Plates: M.I.C., 25*s*. 3*d*. per box.—Lead: Best English soft pig, 23*l*. to 23*l*. 10*s*.—Antimony: French Star, 53*l*. to 54*l*.—Spelter: Silesian, 23*s*. 15*s*.—Sheet Zinc: N. 9, 31*l*. 15*s*.; N. 7, 30*l*. 15*s*.; N. 8, 29*l*. 5*s*.; N. 9, 28*l*. 15*s*., c.i.f. Hull or Liverpool.

The MINING SHARE MARKET opened again this week with a firmer tone for tin mines, and for a day or two there was a pretty fair demand for shares at better prices. These sudden demands and quick reactions seem to be owing to the fluctuations in Straits tin, in which there is evidently a deal of speculation going on, and this week the sudden spurt in tin shares was soon succeeded by renewed depression in the markets generally. The mines dealt in have been Carn Brea, Tincroft, Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Tankerville, West Tankerville, Van, Van Consols, Parys Mountain, West Tolgus, Wheal Grenville, South Roman Gravels, Pennerley, Bog, Marke Valley, Hingston Down, and others.

Carn Brea shares have fluctuated from day to day, and leave off 41 to 43. Dolcoath, 43 to 45; at the meeting, next week, a dividend of 10*s*. per share is expected. Tincrofts are decidedly weaker at 22 to 23. Van, 22 to 24; the sale of lead ore this month—450 tons—realised 6896*l*. 5*s*., or an average of 15*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. per ton. Roman Gravels are firmer, and more in demand at 12 to 13. Pennerley, 1¼ to 1⅜; Wheal Peevor, 4⅞ to 5⅛.

East Pool, 11 to 12; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts for two months showed a profit of 1424*l*., and a debit balance against the mine of 2467*l*. The labour costs are charged up to Nov. 7 last. The credits were 1636*l*. for copper ores, 2393*l*. for tin, 1165*l*. for tin in the stone, 452*l*. for arsenic, &c. East Lovell, 5½ to 6½; at the meeting here the accounts showed a loss on four months' working of 200*l*., and a credit balance of 45*l*. The costs were charged up to Jan. 30. The credits consisted of tin sold, 880*l*.; tin unsold, 16 tons, estimated at 700*l*. The lode at the shaft below the 100, at Fatwork, is reported worth 60*l*. per fathom for length of shaft, 12 ft. Penstruthal, 12s. to 14s.; the lode at the shaft under the 34 is worth for tin 18*l*. per fathom; the 34 end east, 20*l*. per fathom; the 34 west, 10*l*. per fathom. The agent hopes to sell 8 tons of tin per month. Van Consols shares have been largely dealt in, at 2⅜ to 2½; a winze sinking in bottom of the 25 is 8 ft. wide, and producing large rocks of lead throughout, and the agent thinks it will be much richer as depth is reached.

South Roman Gravels, ⅓ to 1; the lode in the bottom of the shaft, 6 fathoms below the 20, is producing splendid stones of solid lead, and looks very promising for a good course of ore at the next level (30); a parcel of lead is being got ready for sale. Tankerville, 9½ to 10; the lode in the 152, west of Watson's shaft, is worth 130*l*. per fathom; winze below 140 level, 10 fathoms before the 152 end, is worth 150*l*. per fathom. Owing to the weather, the agent states he is much behind in dressing the ore, but 130 tons will be sampled on Thursday. The various points are worth in the aggregate 875*l*. per fathom. West Tankerville, 1 to 1½; the lode in the 63 is worth 15*l*. per fathom; lode in the 50 worth 30*l*. per fathom. South Crofty, 14 to 16; in the 160 cross-cut, north of Palmer's shaft, a lode has been cut into, 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth about 20*l*. per fathom; this discovery is looked upon as important, being in whole ground, and other cross-cuts will be put out to intersect it. Bog, ½ to ⅝; Great Laxey, 11 to 11½; Great Wheal Vor, ½ to ⅝; Herodsfoot, 4 to 5; Hingston Down, 10s. to 15s.; Ladywell, 2½ to 3; Marke Valley, 20s. to 25s.; Parys Mountain, 9s. to 11s.; Plynlimmon, 2s. to 4s.; Prince of Wales, 7s. to 9s.; Glaisdale and Whinstone, 20s. to 22s. 6d. Crenver, 4s. to 6s.; steps have been taken for winding up the concern in the Stannaries Court by a creditor claiming 13,000*l*., and an extraordinary general meeting is convened for Friday next to consider if any and what steps shall be taken to rescue the property. Rookhope. 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; South Condurrow, 4½ to 4⅝; West Basset, 5½ to 5⅝; West Chiverton, 3 to 3½; West Frances, 9 to 10; West Tolgus, 47½ to 50; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½; Wheal Kitty St. Agnes, 4⅜ to 5.

Frontino and Bolivia, ⅛ to ¼; the advices show a remittance of gold for December month of 1909*l*., and a profit of 300*l*. 19s. 10d. In the costs 216*l*. was charged which might properly have been charged to capital. Almada and Tirito, ⅜ to ½; Birdseye, 2 to 2⅛; Cedar Creek, 1⅜ to 1⅝; Chontales, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Don Pedro del Rey, 9-16ths to 11-16ths; Emma, 1⅜ to 1⅝; Flagstaff, 2⅜ to 3; Last Chance, ⅜ to 1½; Malpaso, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Javali, 8s. to 10s.; New Quebrada, 4 to 4½; Richmond, 7⅛ to 7⅜; St. John del Rey, 282½ to 287½; South Aurora, ⅛ to ⅜; Sweetland Creek, 2 to 2½; Tecoma, 1½ to 1¾.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been comparatively quiet, the fortnightly settlement, completed yesterday (Friday), having had the usual restrictive tendency.

American Mines continue neglected, and in most instances quotations are almost nominal. The advices from the various mining centres state that the severe weather has caused a partial suspension, and in some cases an entire cessation, of operations, which it is feared cannot fail to interfere with the immediate returns of some of the leading properties.

Hydraulic Mines have been dull, with the exception of Cedar Creek, in which there has been a good business. Sweetland and Birdseye Creek both lower in price. Blue Tent remain steady, at quotations.

In Gold Quartz Mines there has been an average amount of business, and prices have been generally firm, with an improving tendency for St. John Del Rey, which are quoted 287½ to 292½. Don Pedro improved to ⅝ buyers, but close ⅝ exactly; the produce for February is estimated at 7500 oits. Port Phillip shares have improved to 9-16ths, 11-16ths, on a telegram announcing the produce for February to be 4 dwts. 13 grs. and the western drift improving. Sierra Buttes, 2 to 2¼; the clean-up for February showed a profit of $13.585, equal to 2700*l*. Plumas Eureka are steady, at 1⅛ to 1¼; the February clean-up is estimated at $31,000. London and Californian, ⅝ to ¾; the clean-up is not equal to anticipation, but the prospects continue encouraging. Independence, 3 to 3¼; the superintendent reports two sets of men are employed at the 6th level opening levels and breaking through the vein, and that there is no important change in any part of the mine. A stone of quartz from the 6th level had been assayed, which yielded over $670 to the ton of 2000 lbs. Chontales, ⅜ to ½; Javali, 5-16ths to 7-16ths.

Richmond Consolidated, 7 to 7¼, ex div.; cablegram received—"Week's run, $34,000, 2½ furnaces; No. 1 furnace repairing;" 30 tons of bullion were forwarded last week to the refiners, making a total since Dec. 1 of 1200 tons. The make of bullion since September 1 is $1,163,000. The make for the season is $1,866,000. The roads are now, owing to the melting of the winter snows, in too soft a state

to permit much traffic. The weather this season has allowed the smelting to be continuous, and so far as that operation is concerned the company appear to be independent of weather. The addition, now that the refining works are in operation, and the work required from the engine no doubt necessitates increased power, and renders it advisable to prepare for the ensuing season by having everything in order for continuous work. No more favourable time could be chosen than the first few weeks in April for such a task while the roads are hardening under the spring sun. This will probably be the last season when the state of the weather will have much influence on the profits, as the railway will certainly be open throughout ere the next winter sets in, and the refining works will render the forwarding of bullion a matter of comparatively small moment in future. We learn that the drift started in rich ore at the bottom of the winze sunk in the advanced portion of the lode is now in 90 ft., in good ore.

Eberhardt shares have fluctuated throughout the week, and close 3⅞ to 4: the report of the manager (which was referred to last week) caused the shares to fall in price, but it is generally supposed that the feature regarded by some as less encouraging than had been anticipated is capable of satisfactory explanation. The directors, in submitting the report (which is the first received since the reconstruction of the board), hope that Capt. Drake's anticipations with regard to the working of the mines and mill during the current half-year may be verified, although the accounts lately received for the four months ending Oct. 31 show that the whole of the ore milled during that period was of an average assay of $68 per ton, and the bullion out-turn 78 per cent.; the working expenses on the same show $43 per ton. This extra cost appears by the report to have been caused by developing the mine to a great extent than usual, and by the cost of new "cams" and "mullers" to mill, which Capt. Drake states will greatly facilitate the working in the future. It is also pointed out that, probably in consequence of this, Captain Drake's liabilities, which he repeatedly informed the board he hoped to clear off by the beginning of the present year, still appear to amount to between 6000*l.* and 7000*l.* It is proposed to convene a meeting of shareholders as soon as the accounts ending Dec. 31 have been received, which, it is anticipated, will shortly be to hand. Private advices state that the reserves in the mine are equal to twelve months' return, and that further money from this side will not be absolutely necessary. There seems no doubt that, had the manager been provided with the means, the mine could have been worked to greater advantage for "developments" during the stoppage of the mill, but, as the pans have been re-arranged with new "mullers," a higher percentage is expected to be obtained, and the probability is that the deficiency in produce has arisen from the inefficiency of the pans, which has now been remedied.

Flagstaff, 2⅞ to 3⅛; a special meeting has been called for the purpose of carrying out the arrangements made with Mr. Davis, and there is every reason to believe that at length everything will be definitively settled in a satisfactory manner. The mine, according to private advices, is now more productive, and yielding a higher grade ore than at any previous period. Tecoma, 1¼ to 1½; at the meeting, on Monday, reported elsewhere, the shareholders unanimously decided to ratify the terms of the arrangement entered into by the directors with Mr. Davis, and the lease from the company to Mr. Gordon was approved. The terms are, that Mr. Gordon is to pay down 5000*l.* before possession of the mine is given up, and to pay the rents quarterly in advance, and if such advance payment be at any time seven days in arrear the company have the power to eject the lessee summarily, without recourse to courts of law, under a penalty of a fine of $500 per day, to be paid in case of Mr. Gordon holding over; two substantial sureties are also to be provided for 10,000*l.*, as a guarantee for the proper and efficient working of the mine. The lease is for a term of three years, the sum of $100,000 per year, with the option on Mr. Gordon's part of extending the term for a further period of two years, at an annual rental of $150,000. The arrangements with Mr. Davis are to deliver up the mine on condition that he is repaid the moneys expended in liquidating the company's debts, redeeming and repairing furnaces and developing the mines. The total amount claimed by Mr. Davis is 12,000*l.*. but he has agreed to reduce this to 10,000*l.*, subject to the verification of accounts. Of the 10,000*l.* debentures to be raised Mr. Davis takes 3000*l.*, and the late directors 2000*l.*, leaving only a small balance to be subscribed for. Viewing the financial condition of the company, and that the mines had been represented to be without value (which is now, however, proved to be contrary to fact), the shareholders have acted wisely in granting the lease, under the terms of which (to say nothing of the extension for a further period of two years at the increased annual rental of 30,000*l.*) the shareholders are to receive during the three years 60,000*l.* (equal to 13s. 4d. per share per annum).

In the Colombian mining shares there has been a fair amount of dealings, and at better prices. Malpaso, ¾ to ⅞; a telegram has been received advising a remittance of $3500, being the result of a clean-up for 44 days' run. This is the best return yet made, and we understand will yield a good profit. It is reported that the gravel still continues to improve in richness. Malabar, ⅝ to ¾; the last return from this mine—$3000, for a run of 241 hours—has inspired great confidence. The result of the next run will be known about the middle of April, and it is fully expected that it will be very satisfactory. Western Andes, 5¼ to 6¼; the last four months' profit at this mine was 1571*l.*, and everything is reported to be proceeding satisfactorily.

Blue Tent, 5 to 5¼; the works here are progressing steadily, and a full force of men will soon be at work on the ditch at various points. Washing is going on both at Enterprise and South Yuba, and a clean up is expected in about a fortnight. Cedar Creek, 1⅜ to 1½; in another column will be found a telegram announcing results of a clean-up from three out of the six claims working. The result being a gross return of $12,250, against mining expenses $7500. This is considered good, especially as but half of the claims have been cleaned up. Birdseye Creek, 2¼ to 2½; in another column will be found a letter from Mr. Powers. It appears that up to the present time he has not got fairly to work on the face of the bank in Neece and West claims he looks forward to better results when this face is reached, and expects to attack it during the current run. The telegram published last week showed a profit of $4000, but more satisfactory return are looked for as soon as the face of the bank in Neece and West claim can be fairly opened upon. Sweetland Creek, 2 to 2¼; Mr. McLean is hopeful of an early termination to the present state of things. All other matters are as usual. Gold Run, 19s. to par; advices are to hand announcing that during the month of February the tunnel had been run 143 ft.; there are 450 ft. yet to be run.

The Gold Company's shares have again been largely dealt in, and close ⅜ to ½; the mine continues to open up well. The completion of the machinery at the Clogau Mine is awaited with much interest, and the most satisfactory results are looked for, since the experimental machinery has proved more successful than anticipated.

Van, 22 to 23; the mine is looking exceedingly well, as will be seen from the usual monthly report, in another column. The four-weekly sale on Thursday (450 tons) realised the sum of 6896*l.* 5s. Van Consols, 2⅜ to 2⅝; considerable demand has sprung up for these shares, owing to a marked improvement in the lode, and also the favourable impression created by the prudent course pursued of deepening the mine, and avoiding driving shallow levels. Great West Van; the frost and snow, which have so much retarded operations, are gone, and active operations resumed. The cross-cut to the main lode at the 34 fm. level from Eliza's shaft is on the point of reaching the lode, and the manager (Captain Hodge) is confident that a good course of lead will shortly be met with. The next sale of ore will take place on the 17th inst.

Grogwinion, 3 to 3½; every point at the mine continues to improve, and the manager states that he will be able to increase his returns from 50 to 70 tons monthly in about three months from now. Wye Valley, 3 to 3½; a very important discovery has taken place in sinking the new air-shaft, where a fine bunch of ore, not hitherto known to exist, has been cut into. Melindur Valley, 2⅞ t 3; a parcel of 25 tons of lead was sold on the 10th inst. A decided improvement has occurred in the 14 fm. level, driving east where a fine bunch of ore is now being worked. West Goginan 1¼ to 1½; good progress is being made with the new water-wheel Bog, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; the mine is opening out very well as further explorations are made. The application to the Court of Chancery for leave to take the company out of liquidation was made yesterday; but we had not heard the result at the time of going to press. Pennerley, 1¼ to 1⅜; the mine remains much the same. One or two points present a very promising appearance for a further improvement. The open weather during the past week has permitted surface operations to be resumed.

Penstruthal, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Capt. Teague continues to report m t favourably in reference to his report of this week; it will be se that a good sound mine is being opened up. Cathedral, 20s. to 25s.; the mine is steadily opening up, and making regular sales of copper ore.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Assheton, 1¼ to 1⅝; Bog, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; Carn Brea, 41 to 43; Devon Great Consols, 1¾ to 2; Dolcoath, 43 to 45; East Lovell, 6 to 6½; East Caradon, 1 to 1¼; Great Laxey, 11½ to 12; Hingston Down, ½ to ¾; Pennerley, 1⅛ to 1¼; Parys Mountain, 8s. to 10s.; Penstruthal, 12s. to 14s.; Roman Gravels, 12¼ to 12¾; Tincroft, 22 to 23; Tankerville, 9¼ to 9¾; Van, 22 to 23; Van Consols, 2¾ to 2⅝; West Chiverton, 2¾ to 3; West Tankerville, 1 to 1¼; West Basset, 5 to 5⅛; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½; Almada and Tirito, ¾ to ⅞; Birdseye Creek, 2 to 2⅛; Cape Copper, 31½ to 32½; Cedar Creek, 1⅜ to 1⅝; Chontales, ½ to ⅝; Colorado Terrible, 3⅛ to 3¾; Don Pedro, ⅝ to ¾; Emma, 1⅜ to 1⅝; Eberhardt and Aurora, ¾ to 4; Flagstaff, 2⅞ to 3⅛; Gold Run, ⅞ to 1; Independence, 3 to 3¼; Last Chance, ⅞ to 1⅛; Malpaso, ⅝ to ⅞; Malabar, ⅝ to ¾; New Quebrada, 4 to 4½; Rica, ½ to ¾; Richmond Consolidated, 7 to 7¼ ex div.; St. John del Rey, 285 to 295; South Aurora, ½ to ¾; Sweetland Creek, 2 to 2¼; Sierra Buttes, 2 to 2¼; Tecoma, 1¼ to 1½; Blue Tent, 5 to 5¼; West Esgair Lle, 2 to 2¼; Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1⅛.

COLLIERIES AND IRONWORKS.—The principal transactions during the week have been made in Newport Abercarn, Bilson and Crump, Ebbw Vale, Andrew Knowles, New Sharlston, Benhar Coal, Cardiff and Swansea, Silkstone and Dodworth, Clee Hill, Chapel House, Earles Shipbuilding, Palmer's Shipbuilding, Consett Iron, and a few others. West Cumberland Iron and Steel, 9⅛ to 10½; Staveley Coal A, 116 and 117; Sheepbridge Coal, 22 to 22½; ditto New, 16 to 16¼; Bilbao Iron, 45 to 46; Bolckow, Vaughan, 54 to 55; Brown, Bailey, and Dixon, 10 to 12; Hopkins, Gilks, 5 to 6; Silkstone Fall, 20s. to 25s.; Merry and Co., 32s. to 36s.; Original Hartlepool, 8 to 8⅛; Skerne Iron, 7 to 7⅛; John Brown and Co., 83 to 83; Henry Briggs, 22½ to 23½; Industrial Coal, 2⅞ to 3⅛; Earles Shipbuilding, 16¼ to 16¾; Palmer's Shipbuilding, 9 to 8⅛ dis. In view of the meeting called for the 19th inst. at Barnsley, the report of the Silkstone Fall Colliery Company has been issued, from which we gather that there has been a loss sustained by the company during the past year of 2423*l.* 13s. 1d., the two principal items being a loss from the sale of the surplus wagon stores, and also upon the interest paid to the Wagon Finance Companies, the net earnings of the wagons being insufficient to cover the interest. The colliery during the first five months of the past year made a small profit, but a considerable loss followed the operations for the remainder of the year, owing, in a great measure, to the inferior quality of the coal. The directors feel persuaded that the shareholders as well as themselves fully believed the colliery contained the best seams of Silkstone coal, otherwise they would not have been induced to take a single share in the company. Messrs. Higson, of Manchester, the eminent mining engineers, report "that in ordinary times it is utterly impossible to work the colliery to a profitable issue." From the sections of coal appended to the report it is evident that what was popularly known as the Four-feet contains only a total thickness of 2 ft. 7 in., the 7 in. representing a separate seam of little or no value. Again, in the "Thorncliffe Seam," which gives a total thickness of 2 ft. 2 in., 7 in. of this poor total are represented by two separate seams, respectively 5 in. and 2 in. thick. In this seam a bed of fire-clay, however, exists 20 in. thick, but at too great a depth to be of much value. Upon the advice of eminent counsel a Chancery suit has been instituted against Messrs. Booth and Nicholson for the recovery of 2400 shares, or the money received from the sale of any portion thereof, as well as the dividends received thereon. At present there are 822 shares in the company's books standing in the names of the above parties, which have been attached by order of the Court pending the issue of the present suit. The shares are quoted nominally at ⅞ to 1*l.*

A general meeting of the Muntz Metal Company is called for March 24. Newport Abercarn shares continue in good demand at 4⅛ to 4¼, 6*l.* paid. Chapel House rather neglected, and offered at 3*l.* 16s. 3d. Clee Hill, ⅛ to ¼. Diamond Fuel, ⅛ to ⅜; Ifton Rhyn, 1½ to 2; Lydney and Wigpool, 2 to 3; Rhymney Iron, 36 to 38 (ex div.); South Cleveland Iron, 8 to 10; Central Swedish Iron, 4 to 6; Nerbudda Coal, 3 16ths 1-16th dis. New Sharlstone, 4⅛ to 5; after a stormy discussion, the report was carried against eight dissentients at the meeting on Wednesday. Shares continue to droop, the 85,000*l.* mortgage debt, with no working capital, and a loss of over 3000*l.* on the year's operations, threatening to strangle the concern. The directors report that their endeavours to employ a new coal-cutting machine, which had been strongly recommended to them, has not succeeded. Not only was the experiment a failure, but during the trial the output for several weeks was much reduced. The machines that were taken over with the property have also been tested, and have failed, compelling the board to decide to make no no further trials of any machine until it has been successful in similar coal elsewhere. Bilson and Crump Meadow shares are firmer, the dividend of 12 per cent. having given general satisfaction. The dividend is payable on the 17th. There are said to be large buying orders in the market. Cardiff and Swansea (6*l.* paid), 4½ to 4¾. West Mostyn shares are without change; the difficulties with the contractor have been arranged, and the guaranteed dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. will be immediately paid.

The MOUNT PLEASANT SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 10,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* each, is in course of formation, to purchase for 4000*l.*, and further develope the silver-lead mine of the same name at Lledrod, in Cardiganshire. The mine is about three miles from the celebrated Lisburne Mines, and on a continuation of the same lode, which during the present working has given between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* profit. The sett is about 500 acres in extent, and one mile on the course of the lode; it is held for 21 years, at 1-15th royalty. The purchase includes buildings, pitwork, and materials. Mr. Theodore Paul, C.E., reporting upon the property in 1865, states that "the works are suspended at the very points at which they should have been pushed on and prosecuted with vigour, at the time when the 36 and 46 were opening excellent ore ground, and better in the 46 than in the 36; the latter fact strongly indicating that the value will increase with the depth, and showing the necessity for sinking the shaft and laying open the ground in deeper levels. Capt. James Garland did not think there was a property in Cardiganshire more worthy of the outlay, nore presenting more indications of profitable returns, and the lode holds out great promise for large deposits of lead ore in depth. Captain R. Northey reported that, taking the lode and congenial stratum in which it is embedded, together with the excellent advantages of working with water-power, he had every reason to believe that if properly developed with a fair amount of capital properly applied it will become a great and lasting lead mine. Capt. John Williams recommended that a spirited trial be given to the adventure. Captain Absalom Francis, to whom the arrangements for re-working the property have been entrusted, concurs with all the reports above referred to, and remarks that there are now on the sett or grant a good office, smith and carpenters' shop, pitman's house, store-house, and powder magazine; also the pitwork necessary to fork the mine to the 46, some hundreds of fathoms of pumping-rods, and rails, all suitable carrying on the work. The wheel-pit for the erection of a 45-ft. water-wheel can be completed for about 20*l.*, and the work spoken of can be proceeded with rapidly, and carried through very economically; and to sum up the matter in a few words, "nearly all the necessary work has been carried out, and it now remains to the incoming parties to reap the fruit of the outgone parties;" he, therefore, gives a detailed estimate, showing that all this can be done for little over 4500*l.*, leaving nearly 1500*l.* for contingencies, and he adds that he would be glad to undertake a part, or the whole, of the work at the stipulated prices. The prospectus will shortly be ready.

An influential company—the LAMBERT MINING COMPANY—with a capital of 25,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has been formed to acquire, for 80,000*l.*, and work the properties formerly held and worked by the Blencowe Consols Tin Mining Company. Everything is in going order, the necessary pumping, hauling, and stamping-engines machinery, burning-houses, smiths' and carpenters' shops, and all conveniences for carrying on the business without any material further delay. Some six months since the properties passed into the hands of Mr. West, who has since privately worked them and made further important discoveries of tin. The mines, engines, and machinery have been carefully inspected and reported upon by Mr. E. J. Armstrong, who considers that 5000*l.* with proper management would suffice to open the mine in a lasting and efficient manner. He states that during the first six months probably the 10 and 20 fm. levels will furnish the only places from which stoping could be carried on without interfering with the development of the mine. Taking the present value of the lodes available, and that 24 men are employed, they may break tinstuff equal to 4 tons 16 cwts. monthly of dressed ore. Add to this the returns from the levels driven in various parts of the mine, it would give 6 tons 16 cwts., which, at 55*l.*, amounts to 374*l.*; or deducting average costs, a profit of 124*l.* In the second six months other points would become available, probably enabling 50 men to be profitably employed in stoping and on tribute, thereby bringing up the monthly production to about 10 tons, and the profit to over 200*l.* monthly. In estimating probable profit, he excludes every charge that might fairly be carried to capital account. In future years, should the mine realise anticipations, this profit ought to be exceeded.

NORTH POOL.—We are glad to hear that the debentures are being taken up. The Chairman at yesterday's meeting impressed upon the shareholders the importance of further applications, so that a vigorous development might proceed. The prospects are considered very good.

Mr. J. Hale, of Lydney, has been appointed chief manager of the Powell's Llantwit Collieries, where preparations are being made for a large increase in the output.

*** With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given—Original Correspondence; Australian Tin; Mining in Queensland; Richmond Consolidated Mining Company (J. D. Power); Fuller's Reef Gold Mining Company (R. Waters); New Quebrada Mining Company; Bensberg Lead Mining and Smelting Company; Cesena Sulphur Mines, Italy (E. Gledhill); Rock Drills (T. A. Warrington, W. Wasley); Channel Tunnel (W. Austin); Cornish, German, and American Mine Agents; Machinery as Applied to the Underground Workings of Mines; Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mining Company (R. Symons); New Rosewarne Mining Company; Ravenglass and Eskdale Railway; Successful and Unsuccessful Mining; North Tankerville Mining Company; New Fowey Consols; Javali Mine—Phosphor Bronze, and its Uses—Improvements in Blast-Furnaces—Hydro-Thermic Motive Power, and its Application—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Comstook Bonanza, Nevada—Patent Matters, &c.—Meetings of the Tecoma Silver, Mid-Moonta Copper, West Goginan, East Nant-y-Mwyn—Industrial Coal and Iron, Bilson and Crump Meadow Collieries, New Sharlston Collieries, East Pool, and East Lovell Companies.

ORES, &c.

I BUY at the highest prices:—
LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.
SILVER-LEAD.—HARD LEAD.—ANTIMONIAL LEAD.
GOLD AND SILVER ORES.
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.
Particulars by letter.
ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liége (Belgium)

RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, C.E., M.E.,

MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
27, PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
Vice-President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers; of the Geological Society of France, &c., &c.; Editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.
Reports on Mineral Properties, and on the Working and Management of Mines.
ADVISES AS TO THE VALUE OF AMERICAN MINING STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.
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References: The Presiding Officers of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

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NOTICE.
CARN CAMBORNE MINE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIM UPON THE CARN CAMBORNE MINING COMPANY, which will shortly be WOUND-UP, are requested to SEND THE SAME to me forthwith, in order that it may be examined, and PAID if found correct. JOHN HARDING, Secretary.
51, Canal, Salisbury, March 10th, 1875.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ENGLEFIELD COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 31st day of March, 1875, TO SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS OF THEIR DEBTS OR CLAIMS, and the NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THEIR SOLICITORS (if any) to JAMES THOMAS SNELL, of 85, Cheapside, in the City of London, Official Liquidator of the said company, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their solicitors TO COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SAID DEBTS OR CLAIMS, at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD MALINS, at No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, THEY WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved. Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1875, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.
NASH, FIELD, AND MATTHEWS, 12, Queen-street, E.C.
(Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.)
Dated this 5th day of March, 1875.

THE FLAGSTAFF SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be HELD at the Cannon-street Hotel, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at which the attendance of all Members is particularly requested. By order, A. A. DE METZ, Secretary.
London, 5 and 6, Great Winchester-street, 11th March, 1875.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 1	Lisburne—E. Logylas	10	£14 18 0	Burry Port Company.
	—,, —Glogfach..	20	19 15 6	Weston, Son, and Co.
	—East Darren	50	18 12 6	ditto
	—Cwmystwith	15	14 16 6	Burry Port Company.
	—Penrhyn	20	14 16 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
3	—Great Laxey	100	24 10 [illegible]	Burry Port Company.
	—Green Hurth	100	14 7 6	Shield and Dinning.
4	—Aberdaunant	8	14 19 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
	—Bwich Consols	10	16 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Bwadrain	20	14 19 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
10	—Melindur Valley	12½	14 5 0	Panther Lead Co.
	— ditto	12½	14 5 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
11	—Talargoch	70	15 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	— ditto	50	15 15 6	Adam Eyton.
	—North Hendre	30	15 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Prince Patrick	50	15 6 6	ditto
	—So. Prince Patrick	20	15 3 6	Adam Eyton.
	—Halkyn Deep Level	16	15 0 0	ditto
	—St. David's	5	14 5 6	ditto
	—Van	330	15 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	— ditto	60	15 3 6	Adam Eyton.
	— ditto	90	15 18 6	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
March 6	W. Godolphin.	8	3	2	18	£52 10 0	£ 429 12 0	—
9	Furze Hill	5	1	0	22	54 10 0	276 15	Calenick.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be *filed* on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

WEST CARADON.—Will anyone interested inform me if there is a probability of any return being made to the shareholders? A hope was held out that there would be something.—A SHAREHOLDER.

SIR,—Will some reader kindly inform me, through your valuable Journal, who are the principal makers of the Dinas Fire Brick?—W. B.

PRACTICAL ASSAYING—"C.R." (Widnes).—The "Practical Assayer," by Mr. Hugo Cookesley, is published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, of Piccadilly, and contains only such selected processes as the author has found by experience to be employed without difficulty, and thoroughly reliable. The price is 7s. 6d.

PACIFIC COAST MINING LAWS.—The letter from Mr. J. D. Emersley (Eureka, Nevada) shall appear in next week's Journal.

Received,—"Reader."—A letter addressed to Liskeard will reach Wheal Wrey, Ludcott, and North Trelawny Mines—"C. P."—"B. F." (Salt Lake City)—"Observer"—"R. J."—"Reader" (Bath)—"J. W. W." (Sydney): next week—The letter from Bombay has been forwarded—"Shareholder" (Tyllwyd): should write to the office—"Mendips"—"An Adventurer"—"M."—"E. W." (Melbourne)—"J. G. T."—"T. T., jun."—"J. M." (Glasgow).

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET.—We have received occasional complaints, and of late a good many, that the Journal is delivered by country booksellers without the Supplement. Subscribers would oblige us by demanding that the paper should be handed to them complete, as every Journal is accompanied by the Supplement when it leaves our office, and the fault of omission must rest with the country bookseller or their London agent.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the *Mining Journal*, post free, at the price of $8 50c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 13, 1875.

THE NORTHAMPONSHIRE IRON TRADE.

In scarcely any mining district in the kingdom has such rapid progress been made in the development of the minerals during the last few years as in the county of Northampton. It is something like 20 years since ironstone was first raised in the neighbourhood of Wellingborough, and in 1855 the quantity raised in the whole of Northamptonshire was only 74,084 tons, whilst in 1873 it had increased to 1,412,255 tons. But the greatest progress was undoubtedly made since 1868, and for which it appears some credit is accorded to ourselves. From "Whelan's History, Topography, and Directory of Northamptonshire," a large volume published toward the close of last year, it is stated that—"For a long time the fact of there being an abundance of ore in the county was but little known, but about four or five years ago a series of articles on the Ores of Northamptonshire appeared in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, and were quoted in the local and other papers, and from that time to the present the production has been truly extraordinary, the output having nearly doubled since 1869 and 1872," &c. During the last year or two, however, several very extensive fields of ironstone have been opened out, and are now in course of development. The Midland Railway Company, as might be expected, participated largely in the carriage of the stone, for we find that the tonnage sent over that line had increased from 681,798 tons in 1872 to 845,763 tons in 1873. Kettering, which is in the straight route from Leicester to London, is becoming an important centre, for whilst in 1871 there was only sent from it 2202 tons, in 1873 it had increased to 26,423 tons. The Midland directors have certainly taken every means for developing the valuable mineral stores of the county, and now propose to give railway facilities for opening out some very extensive fields by means of a railway from Rothwell, crossing the main line a short distance to the north of Kettering at Weekly, and joining the Peterborough and Systen line of the company at Manton, in the county of Rutland. There is no doubt but what the extension will be taken advantage of by many of the landowners themselves to open out the vast deposits of stone rich in metallic iron which permeate their properties. Indeed, the small county of Rutland, so little thought of from an agricultural or commercial point of view, promises to become comparatively important, through its at present undisturbed minerals. The district lying between Kettering and Thrapstone is now taking a very high position both as regards the production of ore and pig-iron. At Twywell and Islip a large tonnage of stone is being raised, and the works of Mr. C. PLEVINS, which have recently passed into the hands of a company, will be amongst the most extensive in the county. There are at present two large furnaces, but it is understood that two more will ultimately be placed alongside of them. At the adjoing place—Woodford, a short distance from Thraptone—the ore has been raised on the estate of the Hon. Mrs. ARBUTHNOT at the rate of nearly 2000 tons per week.

At Ringstead, Raunds, and Addington there are large fields of fine stone, some of which are now being worked. The Glendon Company, close to the Finedon station, have been working very steadily, having three furnaces, from which a good deal of pig has been produced, whilst the firm also export ore to the Derbyshire and other iron-making districts. The firm or company—which consists of Messrs. CHECKLAND and FISHER—have the great advantage of raising a good deal of their own coal, having a colliery in Derbyshire, which is also the case with respect to Mr. PLEVINS. At Wellingborough, to which we on so many occasions have called attention, a very fair trade has been done in the exportation of ore, and in the make of pig. The firm have done very well indeed for a long time, and we were informed by the principal on a recent visit that during the prosperous season of the iron trade the profits made were fully equal to a dividend of 15 per cent. on a capital of 160,000*l*. Since then, however, prices have gone down, but still the royalties are such that the works are carried on most successfully, the stone being at some places remarkably rich in iron, and consequently in request. Between Wellingborough and Northampton there are several places where the stone has been worked rather extensively, although not of late. In the town itself ore has been found, and within a mile or two a considerable tonnage is being raised. Close to Duston there are large excavations, the ore being amongst the richest in the county. Hunsbury Hill, up to recently a pleasant locality, has lost its rural appearance. two large furnaces having sprung up, the ore being raised by the Northampton Coal, Iron, and Wagon Company, which gives every indication of being successful. The output of ore at Gayton, which is close to the Blisworth station of the London and North-Western Railway, has been of a steady character, two companies having been getting the stone at the rate of about 75,000 tons a-year. But the demand has not been at all active of late, the blowing-out of so many furnaces in South Wales having greatly decreased the requirements for the Northamptonshire stone for mixing with the Welsh. In the neighbourhood of Towcester, where we noticed some two or three years ago the iron ore on the road, it is now being worked. Great as has been the development of the minerals of Northamptonshire, however, there is no doubt but what a vast area of ground rich in iron is still lying fallow, and in one district alone a very large addition to the output would be made by a direct line of railway from Kettering to Northampton, by way of Sywell, Overstone, &c. Near to the latter place is some of the finest ore in the county, which a railway such as we have indicated would open out.

The make of pig-iron in no way corresponds with the production of ore, for, according to the last returns, it was only at the rate of about 1100 tons a week, whilst the ore gave an average of 29,000 tons per week. Still, there has been a marked increase in the make of pig of late, for since 1867 the quantity has been doubled, and the number of furnaces has gone up from nine to sixteen. At Wellingborough there are four furnaces; Glendon, three; Heyford, near Weedon, three; and two in the Thrapstone district, two at Hunsbury Hill, and two, we believe, at Stowe. The quality of the iron made is good, as the ore is highly silicious, so that it is well adapted for rolling and most other purposes. The success which has attended the working of these furnaces has been such as to make the county a popular one with capitalists, and we have been informed on reliable authority that the present number of works is likely to be increased before long. Northamptonshire, indeed, holds out many inducements for investors, for, although at some distance from any coal field, yet labour is cheap, and strikes amongst those connected with the ironworks unknown.

THE METAL TRADE IN 1875.

A second month of the present year has transpired, and all persons engaged in metallurgy, in the merchandise of metals, and in mining must look with some anxiety upon its results. Of course the questions will naturally be asked by those concerned in so sensitive a business as mining, and such sensitive markets as those for metals, "How has this year opened? Two months have elapsed, what do they indicate? Are we to have a prosperous or a depressed year, so far as present portents go for commerce in metals, and for our mines in Cornwall, Cardigan, Mona, Ireland, &c.?" And independent of the classes of enquirers described, there are many others interested in such questions. The lords of mining properties, the merchants who provide the mines with iron, timber, &c.; persons who, although not having capital invested in mines now, have been investors in such, made money by them, and are willing to invest again if fair prospects present themselves; the industrious and frugal shopkeepers in mining districts; and the miners themselves, a numerous class, who, at all events in the tin, copper, and lead mining districts, are proverbially honest, laborious, well behaved, and more sober than any other class of miners, and probably than any other class of operatives in the kingdom. Even the Government itself should be, and must be, interested in the sequestions, for they involve the comfort or discomfort of large masses of men, their content or discontent; their very subsistence.

Before proceeding to notice our commerce in the superior metals during the last two months, it is desirable to observe that the year opened with remarkable despondency as to tin mining. Stocks were heavy, and are heavier now, rumours of great finds in Australia were spread abroad, which have not been confirmed, and the mining share market was depressed. Since then the tin standards have twice fallen, and the uncertain state of the money market here, on the Continent of Europe, and the United States, created considerable doubt as to whether the price of tin would not descend to the level of 1856-7—40*l*. per ton—as the lawyers say, "be the same more or less," a very convenient loophole on the part of attorneys from any consequences which might follow an inaccuracy. It will be recollected that the low prices of the period referred to were followed by a rebound, and tin rapidly rose to 100*l*. per ton. Now, although there are prospects of large imports, or at all events large productions in Australia, and that it is affirmed by those who ought to know that there are 14,000 tons of tin in stock, a sanguine feeling is spreading that tin will go up rapidly, and instead of the deep mines in Cornwall being closed they will be more actively worked than ever. This time last year tin of all qualities was worth 6*l*. per ton more than now. The course of last week's business tended to check sanguine expectations, for although the week opened with improving prices a downward tendency ensued.

The stocks of copper are reported large, and laid in at prices higher than now prevail can only be sold at a loss; but the standard has recently risen, and as the Baltic will now speedily be opened there will be a better export trade for this and other metals.

As lead is the steadiest of all metals in the English market there is not much room for speculation as to its prospects.

The trade in metals during the last month and the last two months presents the following features. Noticing tin first as the most valuable of the productions of our British mines, the imports of the past month in blocks, ingots, bars or slabs, and regulus, was of the value of 159,863*l*., a very unusual amount, nearly twice as much as the previous February, and about 55 per cent. more than the February before that. During the two months the proportion of increase has been fully preserved, and the value of imports was 357,159*l*. It is thus obvious that foreign tin is entering more largely into competition with our own.

England does not, however, consume all the tin imported, one-third of it being exported at a good profit, so that after all the imports promoted our commercial prosperity. In January there was not half the quantity of foreign tin "re-exported." One cause, at all events, in the recent dulness of the tin trade has been diminished exports. Our exports for February of British tin were of a less value than 40,000*l*., not half that of the February before. This, however, may have arisen from an abnormally large export in January, when about 75,000*l*. was the value. The value for the two months was 114,000*l*., much beyond the corresponding periods for several years. Our best customers were Germany and France, and our worst the United States.

The imports of copper were for February 339,285*l*., a little less than in the corresponding month last year. For the two months the value was 688,735*l*., a very decided increase upon last year, and 50 per cent. more than in the year before, thus accounting in part for heavy stocks. We neither consumed nor stored it all, for we sent 75,000*l*. worth of it away again, of course at a profit, but that a great deal of our copper imports went to swell stocks is obvious, for in February, 1874, we sent away 183,000*l*. worth of our imports. For the two months our exports of foreign copper are valued at 181,768*l*., compared with 280,525*l*. in the same time last year.

The exports of British copper present the following facts. The total value for the month was a quarter of a million, about one-third being for mixed or yellow metal sheathing. For the two months the total value was over half-a-million. Our best customer for unwrought, in ingots, cakes, and slabs was France, while she was one of the worst for wrought or manufactured, for which British India was by far the best, although the viceroyalty scarcely took any in the uuwrought form. Taking all powers into account, India imported more of our copper than any other country. France comes next, and we had no very large customers besides, although Germany, Holland, Belgium, the United States, Russia, Italy, Turkey, and Egypt all dealt with us for the metal.

Lead is imported to a considerable extent, the value for February having been 130,000*l*., and for the two months 289,000*l*. On the whole, this import has been average, owing to the steadiness of the trade in lead. All we get we keep; we never find lead in the list of metals re-exported. British lead is, however, exported to various nations—Russia, Germany, France, the United States, China, Australia, &c. None of them take much from us but China, where it is required to pack tea. The whole value for Feb. was under 40,000*l*., and for the two months over twice that amount. There has been a great falling off in the exports of British lead since last year, but the exports this year so far have been average.

Quicksilver has been exported to the value of only 14,000*l*. in February, as compared with 37,678*l*. in the February of last year. During the two months we exported 38,100*l*., against nearly 80,000*l*. last year in the same space of time. Of course, as the metal is not produced in the United Kingdom, all that was exported was received from abroad. The amount was considerably more than usual, having been valued at 169,605*l*. for February against little more than one-third the amount in February, 1874. During the two months the value was a little under 200,000*l*., about 18 per cent. beyond that time the previous year. Zinc in all forms was imported to the value of 65,000*l*. in February, a very large increase upon the previous February. For the two months 158,000*l*., an increase of 50 per cent. upon the value of the imports in the same months 1874. Of course our commerce in iron and steel, extending as to its production over the greater area of the United Kingdom, connected with all our industries, and exported to all nations, could not be here treated.

ENGLISH COAL ABROAD.

The exports of English coal in February presented a considerable contraction, having only amounted to 771,644 tons, as compared 850,994 tons in February, 1874, and 789,826 tons in February, 1873, while in the two months ending Feb. 28 this year the shipments were only 1,552,691 tons, against 1,767,110 tons in the corresponding period of 1874, and 1,589,053 tons in the corresponding period of 1873. These figures afford tolerably conclusive proof that the demand for English coal abroad is less active than it was a year since; either industry languishes among our neighbours or the margin of profit attending the importation of English coal is less considerable, and by consequence less tempting. In France, which is still our largest foreign coal customer, English coal seems to hold its own with a certain difficulty. Large deliveries of coal have been made recently into France from the German basin of the Ruhr, and in the important departments of the Pas-de-Calais and the Nord coal mining enterprise is continually acquiring more importance. Not only is the production of French coal very much increasing, but the manufacturing industry of France, and especially metallurgical industry, has been in rather a languid state during the last few months; and the result is that we only sent the French 379,905 tons of our coal to Feb. 28 this year, as compared with 421,820 tons in the corresponding period of 1874, and 380,221 tons in the corresponding period of 1872.

Even now, however, our exports of coal to France are moving on at the rate of upwards of 2,000,000 tons per annum, and this is, of course, no ordinary result. We have been sending rather more coal this year to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, but there has been rather a sharp decline in the shipments to Russia. This may be due to the somewhat exceptional severity of the winter in Russia in 1874-5, which has occasioned unusual transport difficulties. Russia is, however, at last moving in the important matter of native coal utilisation, a conference upon the subject having been convened at Taganrog of mining engineers, coalowners, and others. At present, Russia is said to raise less—and considerably less—than 1,000,000 tons of coal annually; but there is no doubt that she possesses great stores of undeveloped coal-wealth, and now that she is beginning to be tolerably well endowed with railway communication, there is also, no doubt that her dormant resources of every description will be turned to much better account than hitherto. It is curious to note that notwithstanding the energy which the Germans have brought to bear upon coal mining industry we still send them substantial supplies of English coal. In the first two months of this year, for instance, we forwarded to Germany 100,299 tons of our coal, against 114,908 tons in the corresponding period of 1874, and 75,195 tons in the corresponding period of 1873. In other words, English coal is still going to Germany at the rate of 600,000 tons per annum. Spain and Italy remain tolerably good customers for our coal, the former having taken in the first two months of this year 105,089 tons, and the latter 107,158 tons. British India has been importing English coal rather more freely this year, having taken 78,990 tons to Feb. 28, against 67,784 tons in the corresponding period of 1874, and 71,845 tons in the corresponding period of 1873. This is a remarkable result when we take account of the cost of a ton of English coal delivered at (say) Bombay.

It remains now to add a few details as to the value of our coal exports this year. The exports of February represented a value of 579,208*l*., as compared with 856,458*l*. in February, 1874, and 832,679*l*. in February, 1873. For the two months ending Feb. 28 this year the value of our coal exports was 1,158,146*l*. (the shipments having been 1,552,691 tons); for the corresponding two months of 1874, 1,800,319*l*. (the shipments having been 1,767,110 tons); and for the corresponding two months of 1873, 1,667,277*l*. (the shipments having been 1,589,053 tons). There has thus been a very sensible alleviation, as, indeed, all the world knows, in the important matter of coal prices. France is still paying us a coal "tribute" at the rate of 1,500,000*l*. per annum; the corresponding tribute a year since exceeded, however, 2,000,000*l*. per annum.

THE BOHEMIAN BROWN COAL IN THE YEAR 1874.

It is known that the brown coal basin in the north-west of Bohemia surpasses all coal districts of Austria-Hungaria, considering the strength of production and the extension of its sale district. The following coal was obtained there:—

1858	4,000,000 cent.	1867	25,000,000 cent.
1860	10,000,000 ,,	1869	33,000,000 ,,
1862	15,000,000 ,,	1872	54,000,000 ,,
1865	17,000,000 ,,	1873	70,200,000 ,,

In 1873 the extension of the granted coal fields in this basin amounted to 136,000,000 square fathoms (with nearly 153,690,000,000 cent. workable coal), 152 pits with machines were active, and there were 12,368 workmen. English capital is also very much engaged in the brown coal mines of the North-West of Bohemia To the most important coal producers of that basin belong the Elbe Colliery Company (Limited), near Mariaschein; the Britannia Works (possessor, Geo. Waldic Griffith and Nic. V. Leader), near Mariaschien; Richard Howe Brown, William O'Heara, John Edward Wolles, and William Columban, Mac Kenna, at Wernsdorf, near Teplitz; William Refeen, at Teplitz and Dux; John Jenkins and Francis Stace, at Komotan; John Richard Eaton, at Falkenau and Komotan. The year 1874 was unfavourable to almost all branches of great industry as any during the last ten years, but the Bohemian brown coal industry did not stop in its progressive development. On the contrary, the result of it was entirely satisfactory; a fact which shows clearly that the brown coal mining as well as the brown coal traffic of Bohemia is permanent and important. On all the railways by which the transport of the Bohemian brown coal is carried on there were forwarded, with owners' own coal wagons, 5480 in number, in the years 1874 and 1873, the following quantities of coal:—

	1874—cent.	1873—cent.
The Aussig-Teplitzer Railway, with 70 coal-branches	41,925,140	37,280,240
railways, contracted for the freight of		
The Dux-Bodenbacher Railway, with 24 ditto	13,913,559	5,817,050
The Buschtehrada Railway, with 27 ditto	10,017,231	5,977,823
The Prag-Duxer, with 3 ditto	2,533,531	2,002,486
The Pilsen-Priesener, with 2 ditto	1,212,115	713,627
Total, with 126 coal-branched railways	69,601,576	51,791,228

There was thus an additional quantity carried of 17,810,348 cent. which is equal to an increase of 34·39 per cent.

Exported to foreign countries by rail in 1874	cent. 32,993,789	
Ditto, 1873	43,117,647	
Increase in 1874		9,876,142
On the Elbe, 1874	6,576,154	
Ditto, 1873	5,098,990	
Increase in 1873	cent.	1,477,164

The rest remained in the interior. The coal traffic to the North of Germany (*via* Bodenbach, Ebersdorf, Warnsdorf, Weipert, Franzenebad) was rather limited; on one side, in consequence of raising the coal tariff 20 per cent., on Sept. 1 last, on most of the German railways, and the unfavourable height of the water of the Elbe; on the other side, by the opening of several new important railway lines in Saxony, Brandenbourg, and Lusatia, to which may yet be added, in the spring of 1875, the direct railway from Dresden to Berlin. South Germany (*via* Eger, Franzensbad) took greater quantities of brown coal in 1874 than in 1873, and greater importance will certainly be obtained for the Bohemian brown coal basin through the Pilsen-Eisenstein Railway, which is nearly finished. For the traffic of the interior the opening of the "Elbe-thalbahn" was of great importance. Here, as well as in the North of Germany and everywhere the Bohemian brown coal has penetrated till now, its merits were quickly recognised, among which its cheapness stands in the front rank. At the place of production it is absolutely the cheapest mineral combustible in the world.

The Bohemian brown coal industry has also favourable prospects for future years, for though the number of collieries whose pits work with machines will remain without increase now, they will gain significantly in relation to the production, as they are excellently planned. The inland market will, without doubt, be more extensive, especially the newly strengthening Bohemian sugar industry, which will pay more attention to the brown coal than before.

over the wide district of delivery in Germany where the Bohemian brown coal has been pushed on so triumphantly, the reduction of the tariff is the condition of a further increase in the consumption. Several signs show that this reduction will be made before long.

MISDIRECTED GENIUS.

We suppose it is inevitable that, notwithstanding the spread of scientific knowledge, the demand now made by the law for a higher class of mining men, and the increased facilities afforded by mining schools and colleges for the acquisition of "sound mining education," there should always be a percentage of erratic talent on the outside of all such efforts. Sometimes this is the result of an unconsciousness of the existence of all such helps and means of knowledge; and sometimes, we are sorry to say, it is the outcome of an utter contempt for them all. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise;" but consequences of ignorance on such matters are not only disastrous but also to be deplored, the more because of the waste of money, health, and time, which might with a willingness to take advice have been prevented. Every mining district abounds with abortive attempts at mining, some of which with the utmost judgment and intelligence were inevitable; others, however, could not possibly reach any other result. We have now more particularly in our minds the searches for coal, which had the explorers been content to learn the first principles of geology they would have known must only end in disappointment and loss. We select a few examples from Shropshire and North Wales. It is now some years since the good people of Llandinam, in Montgomeryshire, were induced by the presence of some dark-coloured shales to sink for coal in Lower Silurian rocks of Llandeilo range. The miners also had the good or bad luck to bring to grass specimens of the coal they had found; but, as these were smeared with fragments of bread and cheese, the inference was drawn that the coal had first of all gone down the shaft in the pockets of the men. Silurian fossils, which lie thousands of feet below the coal measures, were brought to the surface; but the attempt was persisted in long after it was shown to be useless and absurd.

A similiar undertaking was subsequently started in the dark shales of the Bala group of rock near the town of Llanfyllin. A black stuff, which has since turned out to be phosphate of lime, was struck in the sinking of a well, and induced the belief that coal lay below. The promoters of this enterprise had the good sense to listen to the advice which told them that all search for coal so far below the coal measures and in such strata would be futile.

Much more determined and prolonged was an attempt made by a landed proprietor shortly afterwards to reach the coal measures in the Silurian shales near Buildwas Abbey, in the Severn valley. Silurian fossils were found in plenty, much to the delight of "collectors." It was shown that the Silurian rocks were here protruding through the coal measures, but in vain—still the money went down the shaft. We need hardly say that coal never came up.

The Millstone Grit, or Farewell Rock, has also had its share of riddling with shafts in search of coal. A notable instance occurred in the neighbourhood of Oswestry. The Millstone Grit hill of Carneddau rises three miles to the west of that town, the coal measures resting on three sides of its slopes. A working collier, who had gone from the neighbourhood, and by dint of hard work saved a little money in Staffordshire, dreamed one night that if he sank a shaft in a garden on the hill, which he knew as a boy, he would reach coal in 30 yards. Impressed with this belief himself, he filled others with his enthusiasm. Bed after bed of millstone grit was passed through spite of the usual warnings—houses, cows, pigs, &c., were sold to cover the cost, but all to no purpose. The old man also fell down the shaft; but he neither died of a broken neck nor a broken heart, but held to the full faith in his unsuccessful enterprise.

A much less excusable mistake than the old man's is now being committed in the Llandeilo rocks of Llansilin, 6 miles west of Oswestry. Here also, as at Llandinam and Llanfyllin, the dark colour of the shales has misled the adventurers. The outcrop of the coal measures is 6 miles to the east and the underlying Millstone Grit Mountain Limestone. The trap-rock and shales of the Bala and Llandeilo groups successively reach the surface before the Llansilin Colliery is reached. A small shaft has been sunk, and a bore-hole put down all in the dark shales, which lie at least 10,000 ft. below the coal measures. What is more, a company has been formed, and a prospectus circulated, with the reports of "practical" men attached thereto. Warning after warning has been given, but each has been unheeded, or thought to proceed from interested motives. Surely the money, time, and anxiety which have been thrown away on this and similar undertakings should induce, at least, a pause for reflection in the minds of those who thus become infatuated with such enterprises. One could wish that such misdirected genius took a better turn.

INDIAN COAL ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The extent and value of the coal deposits of India will probably now receive the recognition which miners have long known them to be entitled to, and it may be anticipated that at no distant date Indian coal will be the only locomotive fuel used on Indian railways; since the locomotive superintendent of the Madras Railway has made a long series of careful practical experiments with a view to ascertain the comparative merits as locomotive fuel of English, Australian, and Indian coal; and it is found, from the results of the trials that Indian coal is of excellent quality, and most economic. The price of English coal, delivered in Madras, is Rs. 32·6·4 (about 3*l*. 4s. 6d.); Australian, Rs. 27·13·1 (or 2*l*. 15s.); whilst the cost per ton of Indian coal is but Rs. 21·8 (or 2*l*. 3s.), delivered to the company. It is understood that it is the intention of the company to make large purchases of the Bengal coal, which they expect to obtain at a still lower rate per ton, although it is fully equal in quality. The shareholders may well be congratulated upon the energy which their officers have displayed.

STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES,—Advices received yesterday from the United States report that large quantities of steel rails are being collected at New York by the Erie Railway Company, to be used in re-laying its track next year. At Chicago, also, a good enquiry is noted for steel rails, and there is a prospect of a considerable spring demand.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in February amounted to 35,086 tons, as compared with 49,713 tons in February, 1874, and 41,318 tons in February, 1873. In last month's total the exports of railway iron to the United States of America only figured for 2603 tons, as compared with 9534 tons in February, 1874, and 21,063 tons in February, 1873. The exports decreased in February to Russia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, the United States, Brazil, British India, and Australia, but they increased to Sweden and Norway, Spain, Peru, Chili, and British America. In the two months ending Feb. 28, this year, the aggregate exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom were 71,257 tons, as compared with 96,311 tons in the corresponding period of 1874, and 91,551 tons in the corresponding period of 1873. In these totals the United States figured for 4981 tons, 16,978 tons, and 48,901 tons respectively. The value of the railway iron exported in February was 353,662*l*., against 678,078*l*. in February, 1874, and 565,306*l*. in February, 1873; and in the two months ending Feb. 28, this year, 737,945*l*., as compared with 1,310,420*l*. in the corresponding period of 1874, and 1,190,166*l*. in the corresponding period of 1873.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.—The report of the secretary, Mr. James M. Swank, for the year 1874 is by no means encouraging. There has been an extraordinary decline of prices for all kinds of iron and steel, the markets being overstocked, and at the close of 1874 the iron trade was said to be more depressed than at any time since the panic began, in September, 1873. There have been marked reductions of wages, and large numbers of men are out of work. Pig-iron, which in April, 1873, had sold at $43 to $47, had declined to $23 and $25 per ton; bar iron, then 4½ c. per lb. at Pittsburg, had fallen to 2¼ c.; iron rails, quoted at $82 in 1873, could be bought for $48 per ton in New York or Philadelphia. There were 450,000 tons of pig-iron on hand and unsold at the furnaces; and this, notwithstanding the very small production of the year, for while all the stacks in the country (673 in number) have an annual capacity of 4,500,000 tons, only 1,900,000 tons of pig-iron were produced in 1874, and this was a falling off of one-third from the production of 1873. The manufacture of Bessemer steel rails was about the same in 1874 as in 1873—130,000 tons. The total manufacture of rails of all kinds in 1874 was 450,000 tons, there also being 100,000 tons imported. The consumption is estimated at 550,000 tons. In 1872 there were 1,000,000 tons made here, besides a large importation. The extension of our railway system has gradually declined from 6200 miles of new line built in 1871 to 1900 in 1874, there being when the present year began 72,561 miles of railway in the United States. It will be seen from this that but one branch of this important trade—the manufacture of Bessemer rails—has kept up to its former capacity. All other branches show a decided falling off. Mr. Swank remarks that the people of America must adapt themselves to the changed condition of affairs. This does not mean, he continues, that we must return to the privations and poor pay, and the hard exacting lot of past generations, but that we must hereafter be contented with lower wages for our labour, and be more thankful for the opportunity to labour at all. Let the causes be what they may the fact that we are resting is patent to all men. We call this rest hard times, but we will have reason to bless them if they teach us all to combine the economy of our fathers with the splendid advantages which no panic can take away from us, and which are possessed by no other people under the sun.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

March 11.—No change worthy of note has taken place in the condition of affairs in Cornwall, and mining men remain in their usual attitude of expectancy. Even the most largely interested and the most influential appear to be convinced that there is nothing for it but to wait. Expectation has not only been disappointed in the matter of the tin standard, but in the duration of the South Wales differences. The struggle between the masters and the men is lasting longer than was anticipated. Happily, it has not had that effect upon the mining industry of Cornwall that might have been expected. This partly arises from the fact that coal from other districts has been exported from the South Wales ports, and partly from the introduction into the system of supply of fresh competition.

Rock-drills are the question of the hour, and we should not be at all surprised if in the course of a very few months they were at work in almost every mine of any pretensions in the county. We have impressed the importance of their employment so frequently upon mine managers that we need not say we shall be heartily delighted to see it. Of the Darlington Drill at Wheal Agar it is said that it is a decided success, boring with regularity and ease through the hard tin capels. The miners already look upon the machine as the greatest boon ever conferred upon them: 21 ft. 6 in. were bored and blasted by one night's work, nine holes at once being fired by electricity, which has also become highly appreciated by the men. Large rocks of tinstone are now being sent up from the bottom of the shaft. Another machine will be put to work next week in the 170, in a good lode of tinstone. There seems to be a determination on the part of the agents to make it a success if possible. There are plenty of drills to choose from, and we believe other kinds will be seen at work in the county before long. Another has been added to the list by Capt. W. Tregay, of Redruth, who has patented some improvements in machinery for drilling or boring rocks and other hard substances. The invention consists mainly in the employment of a bore-rod having a plain exterior, without an end-to-end screw, which can be rapidly run in and out by hand without any complicated machinery, and changed or lengthened as the boring progresses by screwing on additional pieces at the rear end. It also relates to the general arrangement of the machinery. But how slowly the course of improvement does travel! Boring machines have been in successful operation elsewhere for years. And so, too, with stone-breakers. They have been sent to all parts of the world. Indeed, they have been used in Cornwall for a considerable period, and yet the first has only just found its way to such a mine as Dolcoath. And then there are Mr. Husbands' pneumatic stamps. Their efficiency and economy have been proved—ten heads at Carriggan are now stamping 100 tons a day; they have been sent abroad in great quantities, but, although they are certainly not ignored in the county, they are in use only in some six or seven mines. Nobody doubts that Cornish miners are the best in the world, but it is a very different thing, and quite a mistaken idea, to imagine that that is precisely the same thing as saying that Cornish mining appliances are.

Several gentlemen connected with the mining or science of the West have died within the past few days. Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, whose labours in connection with the steam-blast made him noted, has died at his residence near Bulil at a very advanced age. We have lost also the late Vice Warden of the Stannaries, Sir Edward Smirke, who was well known in legal circles, and as an antiquary. Sir Edward, who died at his residence at Thurloe-square, London, was born about 1794. After graduating at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1824; and, after attaining considerable practice, became Solicitor and Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales and Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall. Sir Edward was knighted in 1870. Death has likewise carried off Mr. Tregonning, well known as the managing partner of the Bissoe Smelting Works. And on Sunday, the day before he was to have presided at East Pool account, Mr. James Dennis, of Mangotham House, Redruth, died suddenly whilst at dinner. He had been out in the forenoon to see a friend. The deceased was a large and highly successful proprietor of mining property. At the time of his death he held more than one-quarter part of East Pool, and in Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, South Frances—indeed, in nearly all the successful and fortune-makingmines of the Redruth district—he was a very large holder, and had realised a handsome fortune therefrom.

The inquest on the unfortunate women and girls killed by the fatal explosion at the Unity Safety-Fuse Works, St. Day, which belong to Sir F. M. Williams, M.P., terminated on Monday. Evidence was then given which renders it highly probable that the sad calamity was due to a breach of rules on the part of one of the unfortunate young women, Margaretta Long. The rule at the works was that shoes should be exchanged for slippers before entering the factory. When Long was taken home it was found that she had on her ordinary out-door boots, and that they had iron springs in them. There can hardly be a doubt that this was the cause of the explosion. It shows how the completest rules and the strictest attention may be defeated by a single act of carelessness.

Robert Noy, A. Matthews, John Trembath, Samuel Veale, and W. Dymond, miners, lately employed at Morvah Consols Mine, have been summoned before the Penzance magistrates for having on Jan. 26 last assisted by force and violence in preventing the sale by Mr. W. Richards, auctioneer, of the mine materials at Morvah Consols Mine, Mr. Richards having been employed to make the sale under a writ from the High Sheriff of Cornwall on behalf of the merchants interested. A letter was read from the five defendants to the High Sheriff of Cornwall expressing their regret at what had occurred, and praying that the summons might be withdrawn. The Under Sheriff had written to the magistrates stating that as the miners had expressed their regret and penitence there was no wish to press for a prosecution, and asking for the summons to be withdrawn, subject to their approval. The Bench considered that the defendants were very fortunate in being so leniently dealt with, and had the charge been pressed they would certainly have been committed for trial, but as the High Sheriff had no desire to press the prosecution the summons would be withdrawn.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

March 11.—The shipments of coal and coke have been very heavy during the past week, and there has been an increased demand for coke for iron making purposes; the fear of a strike of the miners in Durham has caused a little panic in the coke trade, and 20s. per ton has been asked by parties who had small quantities for sale, in some cases 19s. has been actually realised. Steam coals also continue very firm at 16s. per ton. The demand for house and gas coal has fallen off very considerably, and the price of small and manufacturing coals continues very low. The fear of a strike of miners in South Durham has disturbed the coal and coke trades very much, but since the delegate meeting at Durham, on Monday, when it was resolved to make an offer to submit the matter to arbitration, a much better feeling has prevailed. It is now expected that the owners will assent to this proposal, and that the wages question will be settled both in Northumberland and Durham without causing any stoppage of work. It is also expected that the iron ship builders on the Tyne will get a settlement with their master during the present week, Mr. Hugh Taylor having stepped in and acted as mediator between the contending parties.

Mr. William Urwin, South Benwell Colliery, formerly of Burradon, and Mr. Robert Laverick, of West Rainton, son of Mr. John Laverick, manager at the Rainton Collieries, having successfully passed the examination before the Newcastle-on-Tyne board of examiners, have obtained certificates of competency as managers.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Saturday there was a large attendance of members, the chair was occupied by Mr. E. F. Boyd, vice-president. The secretary, Mr. Bunny, read a paper "On the present form of marine engines used in the commercial navy of Great Britain," which he described as the most perfect form of engine that can be conceived, and he considered that these engines could be well adapted to colliery purposes. There is no doubt whatever that the suggestion of Mr. Bunny is a good one; as a rule the engines at collieries are of comparatively rude construction, and this causes a heavy consumption of coal. On the motion of Mr. Potter a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bunny by acclamation. A paper was next read by Mr. Southern, son of the late lamented mine inspector, "On a mode of penetrating and working in dangerous gases." In connection with the invention of M. Denayrouze, the secret of the invention was to be able to inhale and exhale through the same tube, so as to be able to breathe in noxious gases, and a man could even take with him a light into the midst of explosive gases. It is called the Denayrouze respirator, and consists of a small tin can to regulate contrary the inhaling and exhaling valves, and which is slung at the back of the operator. From the top of the regulator a tube having a mouth-piece passes over the operator's shoulder to his mouth, while to the bottom a tube of any desired length is attached, the outer end of which always remain in the atmosphere. The operator also wears a mask, which has an elastic nose clip and lung, and is fitted with glass-covered sight-holes, so that noxious gases can neither affect the eyes nor obtain entrance to the lungs through the nose. At the close of the paper the meeting adjourned to the College of Physical Science, where Prof. Marico had prepared a chamber filled with noxious gases formed from charcoal, sulphur, &c., and into this Mr. Applegarth, the agent of the inventor, entered and remained for some time, and when he returned he was quite unaffected by the deadly atmosphere in the room, as he had, in fact, only breathed good air through the tubes described. Others also made the same experiment, and the opinion of all present was that the invention is an entire success.

THE DEATH OF MR. T. E. FORSTER.—This very eminent mining engineer died on Sunday last, aged 72 years. He was well known over the whole of Great Britain, Ireland, and the continent of Europe and America, where coal fields are found. He was consulted at most of the principal works over the globe, and he sent men as viewers, &c., to a large number of places. He begun life on the banks of the Tyne, having served seven years to the trade of viewer at the Hebburn Colliery. This place was a good though hard school at that time for training such men. The works were on a large scale for that period, the seams were generally of considerable thickness, and they produced a large amount of explosive gases, and also a quantity of water. The colliery machinery at that day was of a rude description, and the furnaces used for ventilating the mines were also very imperfect. The miner and mine managers had hard work of the most dangerous kind. Since that time, of course, great improvements have been introduced into every branch of mining at surface and underground. Mr. Forster had his full share in introducing improvements in the modes of winding, hauling, and working coal. After he completed his service at Hebburn he was, when quite a young man, entrusted with the management of the Haswell and Shelton Collieries. Here his great abilities and industrious and determined character were fully developed, and the Haswell Colliery, under his management, became one of the most remarkable and successful coal mines in the North of England. He was employed by Lord Denham, in the Wear, to superintend and lay out his collieries; by Lord Lindsdale, in Cumberland, and many others, in the direct management of extensive mines. He was also extensively engaged in the business of check viewer, the check viewer being agent for the lessors of minerals. He has had the direct management of the Seaton Delavel Coal Mines many years, where can be seen one of the most extensive and well developed coal mines to be found in this county. Here Mr. Forster introduced steam-jet ventilation as an auxiliary to furnace ventilation. He was an eminently practical man, and was deeply impressed with the necessity for improved modes of ventilation. The late Mr. Nicholas Wood opposed the views of Mr. Forster respecting the new mode of ventilation, and supported the old furnace as the best kind of ventilator known up to that period. There is no doubt that Mr. Wood's views were well founded. However, since that time the Guibal ventilator has been introduced from Belgium, and it is now confessed to excel all others, and likely to supersede all the modes of ventilation in this great coal district. Mr. Forster leaves one son, Mr. G. B. Forster, who is also an eminent practical and scientific mining engineer, and also a geologist. This gentleman has long since proved that he inherits a full share of the natural abilities and qualities of his father, and also that he has largely profited by the great facilities he has had of acquiring general knowledge. He has been associated with his father many years, and he has also embarked in the coal trade largely with his capital. He has for himself and partners greatly extended and developed the old Cowpen Collieries, and has also sunk and won the North Seaton and Cambois Collieries. The latter work is a model coal mine, and both at the surface and underground will be found to bear comparison with any other similar work. The machinery and appliances are all of the most improved kind, and many of the improvements and appliances have been invented by Mr. Forster, jun. Out of one single shaft at this colliery upwards of 2000 tons of coal has frequently been drawn in one day. One of the latest works of the late Mr. Forster was the direction of the opening of the Hartley Colliery when the accident occurred, owing to the breaking of a pumping beam, and these works are now in progress. He never speculated as an owner of collieries, but there is little doubt that he earned more money directly by his profession than any other known man in the district. At the Haswell Collieries he introduced hauling-engines in the dip side, and self-acting inclined-planes in the rise side of the workings, and thus to a great extent dispensed with the use of horses underground.

REPORT FROM THE RUABON AND OSWESTRY DISTRICT.

March 10.—The Coal Trade is tolerably good in this district, and the men are working steadily. Good prices are still commanded for the best qualities of home coals, but contracts for slack are taken at greatly reduced prices. Gardden Lodge Colliery, one of the oldest in the district, has recently passed into the hands of a limited company, who contemplate extending the operations of the colliery. The works of the Gobowen Colliery have been actually commenced. This company was formed a short time ago for working the coals and clays in the Daywell and Pentre Kenrick Farms, which lie south of the Moreton Hall and Preesgwyn Collieries. In the sinking near Whittington the "solid" has been reached within the depth anticipated, and proves to be, as was expected, the dark-red sandstone beds, which overlie the coal measures. It is intended to prove this properly by boring. At the Wiggington sinking, near St. Martin's, the "Morlas Main Coal" was reached recently, and it proves of good quality. At Ifton Rhyn the boring has been stopped, and arrangements are being made for resuming the sinking, the lower coal measures having been proved. Near Gresford, on the north-east margin of the coal field, a boring has been in progress for some time past, and the rods are now in the clays and rocks of the red ground. The various brick, tile, and pipe works of the district are in full work.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

March 11.—The condition of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade does not present any improvement on our last report. With the exception of sheets and plates, finished iron commands a very restricted enquiry, and comparatively few of the mills and forges throughout the district are in full production. There is no alteration in the rates for marked iron, which are steady on the basis of 10*l*. 10s. per ton, with the usual extras for round oak, BB.H., and other noted brands. Common (unmarked) bars are selling at 8*l*. 15s. per ton, and other classes, with the exception of sheets, in the usual proportion to the standard. The sheet-mills are in steady operation, best thin sheets of Wilden and other noted brands, and ordinary sheets adapted to the requirements of corrugated roofing manufactures being among the more prominent features of current enquiry. The pig-iron branch is quiet, the competition of the hematite pig manufacturers in the North Country district being felt somewhat severely by local producers of medium and common pigs. The current rates are 3*l*. to 3*l*. 5s. for common cinder, 3*l*. 15s. to 4*l*. for mixed mine and flue cinder, and 5*l*. to 5*l*. 5s. for all-mine of good quality. Cold-blast pig of Lilleshall and other noted makes is firm at 6*l*. 10s. per ton, and a steady demand is experienced on account of the foundries of South Staffordshire and adjacent districts.

The Coal Trade of South Staffordshire is quieter, but prices for best coal are steadily sustained by all the leading firms. Common coal is irregular, the lowest quality of forge coal being offered at 9s. per ton, and fuel of a fair reliable quality is to be had at 11s. per ton.

The Perry Estate Colliery Company have been formed to acquire and develope the coal measures underlying an area of 1500 acres on the estate of Lord Calthorpe, near Birmingham. The capital of the company is 15,000*l*., in 20*l*. shares, The whole of it has been privately subscribed. Earl Calthorpe is chairman of the directors, and Messrs. S. and J. Bailey, of Wallsall, are the engineers. The result of the Sandwell Park sinking leaves little room for doubt that the famous 10-yard coal seam underlies the whole of the property.

A difficulty has arisen with the drainage of the mines around Bilston, Moxley, and Bradley. The principal part of the pumping is now being done by Messrs. Groucutt and Sons, the apparatus of Messrs. Addenbrooke having ceased work some little time ago. Under these circumstances Messrs. Groucutt have applied, though unsuccessfully, to the Mines Drainage Commissioners for assistance, and they now contemplate stopping their pumps. Should they carry out their intention the consequences will be very serious, as the mines in the district referred to would inevitably and speedily be flooded.

Messrs. Edwards, Fellows, and Page, of Wolverhampton, who have acquired the Monmore Lane Ironworks, at Willenhall, formerly the property of the late Mr. Francis Deakin, intend to increase the varieties of iron manufactured there, so as to meet the local requirements of the lock and key trades. Hitherto the establishment has been mainly devoted to the production of sheets, plates, and angles.

The new sinking at the Florence Colliery of the Duke of Sutherland, near Longton, is making steady and satisfactory progress, the depth of the shaft being 80 yards. The engines and plant employed in the process of sinking are of a novel and very superior description. It will be remembered that before sinking was commenced a bore-hole was put down, and coal of a very excellent quality was found at a depth of 250 yards.

To-day's quotations on the Birmingham Stock Exchange included the following:—Pellsall Coal and Iron Company (Limited), 5 dis.; Patent Shaft and Axle, 4¾ prem.; Chillington Iron, 5½; John Bagnall and Sons, 6; Cannock and Huntington Colliery, ⅞ dis.; Ivy

House and Northwood Colliery, ¼ dis.; West Cannock Colliery, 7 prem.; Sandwell Park Colliery, 3½; Patent Nut and Bolt, 6 prem.; Oldbury Carriage, 8¾; Gloucester Wagon, 16; and Birmingham Wagon, 19, buyers.

The North Staffordshire Iron Trade is far from buoyant. Merchants are pressing for concessions in the price, which the makers declare to be quite impracticable under existing conditions of production. Crown bars stand at 8*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton. Pig-iron is in quiet demand, and easier prices at no distant date are generally looked for. Coal is in plentiful supply, the demand being easier alike on account of manufacturing and household requirements.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

March 11.—It is a true saying that "it is a bad wind that blows no good to anybody," nor is the spirit of the "saw" ever likely to lose its keen edge. For not only do the doctors obtain material good by an increase of business during the prevalence of cold, biting, easterly winds, which greatly increase and intensify all bronchial complaints, so unwelcome to general humanity, but such winds are decidedly calculated to "blow good" returns to colliery proprietors everywhere, but not least so in the Forest of Dean. And, as the natural outcome of cold weather, we are happy to note that a good run of coal business has been done here for some time past—through the winter by the non-strike pits, and since the settlement of the strike at the other pits also, which we hope will be extended far into the spring, though that desirable eventuality will undoubtedly to some extent depend upon the continnance or otherwise of the lock-out in South Wales. The water, which had much to do in causing the stoppage of some collieries on the western side of the Forest—notably the Flour Mill and Princess Royal pits, in the vicinity of Bream—has been greatly reduced, although active operations in coal-cutting have not as yet re-commenced. Good luck has cropped up at Speech House Hill Colliery, by the striking of two or three fine seams of coal, which augurs well for the success of the new company which so spiritedly made the venture of purchase and undertook the development of that property, by the erection and application of good plant and powerful machinery. The company has also "linked" the colliery to the Severn and Wye Railway by constructing a branch to their pit. Therefore, as soon as a full complement of hands can be put on, and the concern gets into full swing, prosperity may reasonably be looked for in connection with the business. Several of the iron mines of the Forest have not done more than a limited amount of business for some time past; but as Forest pig-iron is highly valued in the tin-plate manufacture, there is no redundance of stock on hand, the furnaces being kept in fair operation. The stoppage of Sewdley furnaces, and mines which supply the ore, and the great slackness (or cessation) of work at Wigpool iron mine and other kindred works, has operated very injuriously among the miners, many of whom are out of work as a consequence.

The failure of Messrs. Allaway, at Lydney Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works, has also told very disastrously upon the district, as many hands are thereby thrown out of employment. But a bright streak is now in the horizon, by the intended early commencement of the erection of the Severn bridge and connecting branch of some three miles in length with Lydney, as it is believed that that scheme will tend much to benefit that neighbourhood in the event of re-opening the tin-plate works, which is looked for within a limited period, possibly by a new company. It is also probable that the Great Western Company may connect the Mid-Forest Railway with the said bridge by constructing a branch from the pretty village of Blakeney. But, referring to railway matters, we may mention that it is understood in private circles that both the Great Western and Midland Companies are wishful to purchase the Severn and Wye Company's lines, and should the former succeed in becoming owners they would thereby secure the almost exclusive railway run of the Forest; but, in the interest of the Forest public, we sincerely hope that if the Severn and Wye Company decide to sell they will give the preference to the Midland Company, as we think it would pay the Midland to give as good a price as the Great Western could afford for the property, and we desire the Midland to have the preference because of their more liberal policy towards the public. We all know the tendency of monopoly, and its usual effect has been seen in the alteration of their fare tariff on the South Wales line, while in parts of the country, if we are rightly informed, the old fares remained as formerly. What we allude to is this. Some two or three years ago the Great Western Company invented a new class of passengers without inventing or constructing a new class of carriages. The company's carriages remained first, second, and third-class, but since the change alluded to they have had four classes of passengers travelling on the South Wales line, and to illustrate their class policy we may name that the fares from Newhaven to Gloucester are—Parliamentary: Old third-class, 11d.; new third-class, 1s. 2d.; second-class, 1s. 6d.; first class, 2s. But inventing a new third-class fare without inventing a new class carriage shows plainly enough that the scheme was only a "dodge" to victimise the public. But, after all, such a policy is a mistaken one, as cheap fares in the long run pay companies best. This company (the Great Western) has just announced its intention of issuing third-class returns tickets for a week or month's license, according to distance. Query—at full fares or at a reduction? And is the ticket for the old or for the newly invented third-class passengers?

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

March 10.—The Warrant Market continued firm towards the end of last week, and closed on Friday at 74s. 9d. On Monday the price ranged from 74s. 10½d. to 74s. 6d., closing at the lowest. Yesterday the market opened at 73s. 6d., and closed with buyers at 73s. 7½d. cash, and sellers at 73s. 9d. To-day there has been little disposition to do business, a few transactions took place from 73s. 9d. to 73s. 6d., closing at the latter price. There is not much change to report in Makers' Iron, but in one or two instances slight reductions have taken place:—

	No. 1.	No. 3.
G.m.b. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	75s 6d–76s 6d	73s 6d–74s 6d
Gartsherrie ditto ditto	87 6	77 6
Coltness ditto ditto	91 0	77 6
Summerlee ditto ditto	87 6	75 0
Langloan, ditto ditto	88 0	77 0
Carnbroe ditto ditto	84 6	76 0
Monkland ditto ditto	76 0	74 0
Clyde ditto ditto	76 0	74 0
Govan, at Broomielaw ditto	76 0	74 0
Calder, at Port Dundas ditto	89 0	75 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	85 0	76 0
Eglinton ditto ditto	75 0	73 0
Dalmellington ditto ditto	75 0	73 0
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	85 0	—
Shotts, at Leith ditto	87 6	77 0
Kinneil, at Boness ditto	80 0	73 0
Bar iron	£ 9 10	—
Nail rods	9 10	—

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending March 7, 1874	Tons 8,664
Week ending March 6, 1875	8,291
Decrease	373
Total increase for 1875	7,647
Imports of Middlesborough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—	
For the week ending March 6, 1875	Tons 3,850
For the week ending March 7, 1874	1,940
Increase	1,910
Total increase for 1875	5,653

The reduction in price of makers' iron since last week is said to have been induced by the probability of the strike in the North of England being brought to an early termination. G.m.b. is also easier to purchase, the spring trade with the Continent in no way improving, although an enquiry is springing up for Canada and the States. For the French, German, Dutch, and Belgic ports the quantity of pig-iron exported in the first two months of the year is very much below the average exports of the two preceding years. Iron is again going into store, so that the total is now increased to about 30,000 tons. If the ice-bound continental and Canadian ports were again open to traffic an increased business would undoubtedly be done. There is a kind of idea getting abroad that the finished iron trade is leaving this part of the country. The Clyde shipbuilders are finding it to their advantage to place large quantities of their iron contracts in the North of England, where the article (of its kind) can be manufactured cheaper than by Scotch firms. This is leading makers to consider what can be done in the way of reducing their expenditure, but as yet with no satisfactory result. In the meantime, shipments are reduced to the smallest dimensions, and works are only employing half or one-third their machinery. The forges are quiet as well as the mills; but melters—especially those engaged on pipes—are better supplied with orders. Prices for the various classes of iron are all in favour of buyers.

The demand for coals is not by any means in proportion to the output, and although no reduction has taken place here, on the east coast there has been a fall this week of about 1s. a ton. The shipments for the week also show a decrease, the quantity returned from the whole Scotch ports being only only 35,751 tons, against 41,282 tons in the same week last year. The colliers are trying to keep the output under and prices up by taking extra play-days, but this game cannot affect the market effectively when there is only a very limited demand, and large stocks to draw from. The spring shipments, which will be shortly commenced, will have a beneficial effect upon the market, but a decline rather than an advance is looked for at this season of the year generally. Inland demand is a shade better, but there is a lull in purchases for shipment.

The report of the Monkland Iron and Coal Company shows that the net profits for the year 1874 have amounted to 15,517*l.* To this had been added 6375*l.*, the balance from 1873, and 386*l.* saving on income tax, making a total of 22,279*l.* This amount, after being charged with the items coming against net revenue, was short of meeting the preference dividend for the year by 6937*l.*, and the fund reserved for paying that dividend when the profits are insufficient for doing so has been charged with this sum. The directors account for the deficiency by the low prices which ruled during the year, and the protracted strike which occurred at its commencement.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

During the past week there has been a good business done. In shares of iron and coal companies prices have declined, Marbella being the only exception, being 1-16th higher at the ex dividend quotation. Benhar 1 3-16ths lower, and new shares 3s. lower, but these shares are now also ex div.; a call of 1*l.* per share has been made on the new shares. The report of the annual meeting will be found after the report of Friday's business. Merry and Cuninghame declined to 1½, but leave off only 1s. 6d. lower on the week. Monkland ordinary fell to 53s. for the 10*l.* shares on the report, given below, being unfavourably received, but have since recovered, and now only mark a fall of 3s. 6d. on the week. Bolckow, Vaughan, "A," ½ lower. Shotts have been dealt in at 75 for the 50*l.* share, or a fall of 2; this is the first business in these shares for a long time, but there are still sellers at 75. In shares of copper, &c., companies prices generally better, but West Maria and Fortescue are a trifle lower, and appear worthy of attention at the low price of 5s. for a share with 89s. paid. Tharsis all paid, and ditto new have improved from ¼ to ⅜ per share. Canadian Copper Pyrites have also risen ⅜ per share on large purchases, but are now probably quite dear enough. In gold and silver Javali keep firm, and are now a trifle better; Emmas have taken a sudden move up; no change in others. In oil shares West Calder have declined 1, and the share of 10*l.* paid can now be had for 30s. Midlothian Mineral is also ½ lower, but Young's Paraffin are 1-16th up. In miscellaneous little doing. Scottish Wagon new are a trifle higher, but the original shares are unaltered. Andrew Knowles and Sons (Limited), 50*l.* shares, with 17*l.* paid, have changed hands at 6 prem. Milner's Safe shares at ¼ prem. North Hendre Lead Mine shares are not now offered under 3, being ½ prem. A detailed list of the several day's business follows:—

On Thursday last a good business was done. Benhar all paid lower, offered at 13⅞. Canadian Copper Pyrites good, done at 33s., 33s. 6d., and 34s., closing 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. Fife Coal done at 4⅞. Huntington done at 41s., closing 41s. to 42s. Lochore and Capledrae, 7¾ to 8. Marbella, 5 5-16ths to 5⅜; Merry and Cuninghame opened at 1⅜, but gradually improved to 1¾, at which price they close. Monkland ordinary done at 59s., 60s., and 59s. 6d., closing 59s. to 60s. Omoa and Cleland done at 52s., closing 52s. to 53s. Shotts Iron lower at 73 to 75 for the 50*l.* share, all paid. Tharsis done at 23¼ and 23⅛, closing at these prices. Scottish Wagon original shares done at 12, and the new shares at 11½, closing 29s. 6d. to 30s. West Calder Oil 1 lower, being offered at 1⅛ for the 10*l.* share, all paid.

On Friday a good business was again done. Benhar all paid, still offered at 12⅞. Bolckow, Vaughan "A" weak at 53⅛ to 54½. Canadian Copper Pyrites again good, opened at 34s. 6d., but advanced to 37s., closing 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. Emma done at 1½, closing 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Huntington done at 42s. 6d. and 43s., closing 43s. to 45s. Lochore and Capledrae, 7¾ to 8. Marbella done at 5⅜, 5 5-16ths, and 5¼, closing 5¼ to 5⅜. Merry and Cuninghame opened good at 37s., but declined to 34s., closing steady at 34s. to 34s. 6d. Omoa and Cleland done at 52s., closing 50s. to 52s. Tharsis done at 23½, closing about that price. Scottish Wagon original steady at 11 15-16ths to 12.

The annual meeting of the Benhar Coal Company was held to-day. In common with several of the other Scotch coal companies, the Benhar does not issue any published report and statement of accounts to shareholders, as such information might be injurious to the companies in their business relations if it got, as it would be sure to do, into the hands of others than shareholders. The Chairman—Mr. Henry Aitken—said that since their meeting in July there had been a fall of 2s. 6d. per ton in the price of coal, while the cost of production had only decreased 1s. 3d. per ton, and it was found impossible to get this cost further reduced. The reduction in the sale price of coal was caused by the dulness of trade and excessive supply, the very high prices of the two previous years having tempted people to open up coal at every possible point, no matter what its quality might be. The committee of investigation recommended, and the company authorised, a dividend of 15s. per share from past profits; this money had been paid. The profits shown in the balance-sheet for the year 1874 were 38,695*l.* 5s. 5d. The interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, paid in July, amounted to 19,791*l.* 13s. 4d., leaving a balance of profit now to be divided of 18,903*l.* 12s. 1d. Out of this a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum is to be paid, less income tax, for the second half of the year 1874, leaving 716*l.* 9s. 9d. for directors' allowances, &c. The balance-sheet for the year had been debited with the usual 3000*l.* for redemption of capital, which fund now amounted to 9547*l.* 10s., including interest. The Niddrie property was being developed very rapidly, and the directors had pleasure in informing the shareholders that the whole subject was turning out fully up to their expectations. The directors asked the meeting to approve of the purchase from the Duke of Abercorn of the eastern section of Duddingston estate, consisting of about 610 acres of very fine land and 60 acres of feus; the directors had no wish to enter into such a large purchase of landed property if it could have been avoided, but they deemed it necessary to get possession of the estate, seeing that his Grace would not let the minerals at even a large fixed rent offered him. To show the value of this property, it is stated that an influential Glasgow firm offered a fixed rent of 2250*l.* for it, to which might be added a third for royalties, bringing up the revenue from the minerals alone to between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.*; the present net rental of the property was 3600*l.*, and the price proposed to be paid was 130,000*l.* In estimating the value of the property the directors had before them the prospect of further feuing, and within the last two or three weeks they had had several applications made to them, as also proposals for the purchase of the whole of the feus, should they think of selling these after acquiring the property. It has all along been known that this property contained a large quantity of coal, but it was not known to what extent it had been previously worked. Plans of the workings showed one seam of 10 ft., four of 6 ft. and above, six of 4 ft. and above, six of 3 ft. and above, five of 2½ ft. and above, and four of 2 ft., or, in all, 125 ft. of coal. Two or three of the seams had been worked to a depth of 50 or 60 fms., some of them to a depth of 40 fms., others to a depth of 30 fms., while some of them had not been worked at all. The purchase of this property was approved of and confirmed, and a resolution also agreed to, empowering the directors to borrow money to provide the purchase price, and also to raise 100,000*l.* on debentures. Mr. George Simpson and Mr. Dudgeon were re-elected, and Mr. Thomas Thornton, Crofthead, and Mr. Dundas Simpson, Airdrie, were appointed directors. The dividend now to be paid—14 per cent.—compares with 30 per cent. at this time last year, but, notwithstanding this, in the present depressed state of the coal trade it must be considered satisfactory, as, if we take into account the 20 per cent. interim dividend paid in July, the 14 per cent. now to be paid, and the 3 per cent. of former years' profits paid, as before stated, on the recommendation of the investigation committee, these make a mean dividend of nearly 20 per cent. for the last year.

On Saturday a good business was done. Benhar, all paid, 13½ to 13⅞. Canadian Copper Pyrites, 36s. to 38s. Cape Copper, 33 to 34. Colorado Terrible firmer, at 3⅛ to 3¼. Glasgow Caradon remain at 1¾; the next sale of ore by this company is computed 240 tons to be made on 18th inst. Huntington done at 45s., closing 44s. 6d. to 45s. Javali firm, at 8s. to 9s. Lochore and Capledrae, 7¾ to 8. Marbella done at 5¼ and 5 5-16th, closing at these prices. Merry and Cuninghame opened at 34s., but rallied and were done as high as 36s. 3d., closing 35s. 6d. to 36s. Monkland ordinary done at 3, closing 59s. 6d. to 60s. Omoa and Cleland, 50s. to 52s. Tharsis done at 23¼, closing 23⅛ to 23¼; new shares firmer, at 15⅞ to 16. Young's Paraffin, 5¾ to 5⅞. West Maria and Fortescue lower, at 4s. to 5s.; these quotations are for the share of 89s. paid, and appear too low; the company has 180 tons of ore (computed) for sale on 18th inst. Scottish Wagon, original, 11 15-16th to 12; and new shares good, at 30s. to 32s.

On Monday a large business was done. Benhar done at 13⅜, closing 13¼ to 13⅜; the 2*l.* paid shares also changed hands at 68s. Canadian Copper Pyrites opened at 1⅞, but advanced to 2, closing 40s. to 40s. 6d. Emma done at 1¾ and 29s. 9d., closing 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Huntington 44s. to 46s. Lochore and Capledra, 7¾ to 8. Marbella done at 5⅜, closing 5 5-16th to 5 7-16th. Merry and Cuninghame opened at 35s. to 37s., but quickly gave way to 32s., closing 32s. 6d. to 32s. 9d.; the fall is owing to the expected "buying-in" not taking place to day, all the shares sold being delivered from one name, which is looked upon as a "blind." Monkland ordinary, 59s. 6d. to 60s. Omoa and Cleland, 50s. to 52s. Shotts Iron done at 75, closing 74 to 75. Tharsis done at 23 3-16th and 23¼, closing 23 3 16th to 23 5-16th. Scottish Wagon, original, 11⅞ to 12; and new shares changed hands at 1½.

On Tuesday (being contango-day) the business done was of less extent. Benhar, all paid, lower, at 13½ to 13⅝. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 42s. and 41s. 6d., closing 41s. to 42s. Ebbw Vale done at 20½, closing 20 to 20¼. Emma done at 30s. and 30s. 6d., closing 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Javali firm, at 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Lochore and Capledrae, 7¾ to 8. Merry and Cuninghame opened at 32s. to 33s., but afterwards declined to 30s., on the rate of continuation going to 2d. contango "payers," closing 31s. just. Monkland ordinary done at 59s. 6d., closing 59s. to 60s. Omoa and Cleland done at 52s., closing 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. Shotts Iron, 70 to 75. Tharsis firm and higher, but not dealt in, at 23¼ to 23½; new shares also higher, at 16 to 16¼. Young's Paraffin unchanged, at 5¾ to 5⅞. Scottish Wagon original, 11⅞ to 12. The following were the rates of continuation current to-day—Contangos: 1½d. on C. C. Pyrites; 1¾d., 2½d., 1¾d. on Emma; 1½d. on Glasgow Caradon; 5s. on Port Washington; 3d. on Huntington; 2d., 3d. on Marbella; 2d. on Monkland ordinary; 3d., 1½d., 2d. on Tharsis all paid. Even: Tharsis new. Backwardations: 6d., 4d., 3d., 2d. on Merry and Cuninghame, but these subsequently gave way to a contango of 2d., as before stated; 6s. 3d. on Shotts. There is no particular change in these rates from those of last contango-day. The making-up-prices show that Tharsis, all paid, and the new shares have advanced ⅛ and ¼ respectively during the account; but Monkland ordinary has declined about ⅜, and Merry and Cuninghame, ¾.

The report by the directors of the Monkland Iron and Coal Company (Limited) to the fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held on Tuesday, the 16th inst., has to-day been issued, and states:—The working accounts show a net profit for the year 1874 of 15,517*l.* 16s., to which has to be added 6375*l.* 4s., the balance from 1873, and 386*l.* 13s. 10d. saving on income tax for that year, as 1*l.* per 1*l.* had been charged, while 2d. was the rate actually paid, making a total of 22,279*l.* 13s. 10d. This amount, after having been charged with the items coming against net revenue, including 10,000*l.* written off capital account, is short of meeting the preference dividend for the year by 6937*l.* 2s. 6d.; and the fund reserved for the purpose of paying this dividend, when the profits are insufficient to do so, has accordingly been charged with this sum. Although this result is disappointing, the unfavourable impression it may at first produce ought in a great measure to be removed when the exceptional character of the year 1874 is taken into account. The descent from a high to a lower level of prices always tends to diminish profits, as prices fall before wages can be reduced. It is, however, in the protracted strike of last year that the shareholders will find the explanation of the reduced earnings of the company. The item of 3000*l.* deficiency in fixed rents is due almost entirely to this cause, which also of necessity involved heavy indirect expenses coming directly against the cost of a greatly diminished production, and not appearing separately in the accounts. The outlay for the year 1874 of 21,709*l.* 7s. 10d., as compared with 9714*l.* 18s. for 1873, and 12,291*l.* 14s. 8d. for 1873, requires some explanation. Of this sum, 13,219*l.* 15s. 11d. has been expended in converting one of the Calderbank and two of the Chapelhall furnaces into Ferrie furnaces, and (with a further outlay of about 3000*l.*) in making Chapelhall practically a new work, the old blowing-engines having been replaced by new ones. But for the strike the bulk of this outlay would not have been undertaken during the past year: when, however, it became evident that the furnaces could not be kept in blast, the directors, believing that the outlay was a prudent one and likely quickly to repay itself, decided to make it, as the best course they could adopt under the circumstances. At Chapelhall they anticipate a large saving in fuel from the two closed furnaces. For some years past there has been a short supply of water, and with the old condensing-engines the risk of stoppage in dry weather had become considerable. This is now obviated by the new engines, which are high pressure. The amount of debentures authorised is 100,000*l.* Of this sum 23,062*l.* 17s. 6d. now represents the reserve for the preference shareholders; and 59,310*l.* is placed with the public (32,010*l.* at 5 per cent. and 27,300*l.* at 7 per cent. interest), leaving 17,627*l.* 2s. 6d. still to be issued. The directors retiring, in terms of resolution of March 24, 1874, are Messrs. George Wilson (the chairman of the company), and James Simson Stevenson, iron merchant, Glasgow, who are eligible for re-election.

On Wednesday a good business was done. The account for settlement on March 31 opened to-day; Saturday, March 27, will be contango-day. Benhar (all paid) quoted at 12½ to 12 13-16ths, ex div., being a fall of about ¾ per share; new shares also lower, at 65s. 6d., ex div. Canadian Copper Pyrites done at 40s. and 40s. 6d., closing 40s. to 41s. Glasgow Caradon done at 1¾, closing 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Kapunda, 1s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. Marbella done at 4 15-16ths, closing 4⅞ to 5; these shares are now quoted ex div., and are, therefore, slightly higher than yesterday's price. Merry and Cuninghame opened at 30s., but improved to 33s., closing good at 33s. to 33s. 6d. Monkland ordinary opened at 56s., but on sales by parties who consider the report unfavourable, declined to 53s., closing better at 56s. to 57s. Scottish Australian, 1¾ to 1¾. Tharsis done at 23¾, then advanced to 23½ buyers, closing easier at 23 5-16ths to 23 7-16ths. Young's Paraffin done at 5 15-16ths and 6, closing 5¾ to 6. Yorke Peninsula ordinary, ¼ to ½. Scottish Wagon, 11⅞ to 12; and the new shares changed hands at 31s. Subjoined will be found the latest prices:—

COAL, IRON, STEEL.

Amount share.	Amount paid-up.	Name.	Latest price.
£10	6	Arniston Coal (Limited)	7¼
10	10	Benhar Coal (Limited)	12 13-16
10	2	Ditto	65s. 6d.
100	35	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited) A.	54
10	7	Cairntable Gas Coal (Limited)	6¾
10	10	Chillington Iron (Limited)	8
32	29	Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Limited)	20½
10	4	Fife Coal (Limited)	4⅞
10	8	Glasgow Port Washington Iron and Coal (Limited).	3¼
10	10	Ditto All paid	4⅞
10	10	Lochore and Capledrae (Limited)	7¾
10	10	Marbella Iron Ore (Limited)	4 15-16
10	3½	Merry and Cuninghame (Limited)	33s. 6d.
10	10	Ditto All paid	9½
10	10	Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited)	56s. 6d.
10	10	Ditto 7 per cent. Guaranteed Preference.	7 11-16
100	100	Nant-y-Glo and Blaina Ironworks pref. (Limited)	43
10	4	Omoa and Cleland Iron and Coal (Limited)	52s.
1	1	Scottish Australian Mining (Limited)	1¾
1	5s.	Ditto New	6s. 3d.
50	50	Shotts Iron	75
10	4	Ditto New, issued at 2½ premium	6

COPPER, LEAD, SULPHUR, TIN.

10	7	Canadian Copper Pyrites (Limited)	40s. 6d.
10	10	Ditto All paid	6¼
10	7	Cape Copper (Limited)	33½
—	5	Drake Walls	5
2	2	Dunsley Wheal Phœnix Tin (Limited)	4s.
1	1	Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Limited)	1¾
1	15s.	Ditto New	⅞
—	5¾	Gunnislake (Clitters)	1½
10	9	Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	2¼
1	1	Islay Lead (Limited)	¾
25s.	23s.	Kapunda Mining (Limited)	¾
4	4	Panulcillo Copper Mining (Limited)	1
10	10	Rio Tinto (Limited)	9
10	10	Russian Copper Mining (Limited)	2¾
—	6	South Roskear	5
10	10	Tharsis Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	23 7-16
10	7	Ditto New	16
—	89s.	West Maria and Fortescue	¾
1	1	Yorke Peninsula Mining (Limited)	6s.
1	5s.	Ditto 15 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	¾

GOLD, SILVER.

5	5	Colorado Terrible Mining (Limited)	3½
20	20	Emma Silver Mining (Limited)	1¾
10	10	Flagstaff Silver Mining (Limited)	3
2	2	Javali Gold Mine (Limited)	9s.
5	5	Last Chance Silver Mining (Limited)	1

OIL.

10	7	Dalmeny Oil (Limited)	111s. 6d
5	5	Midlothian Mineral Oil (Limited)	¾
10	8	Uphall Mineral Oil (Limited)	5
10	10	West Calder Oil (Limited)	1½
10	8½	Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil (Limited)	5 15-16

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	10	Conglog Slate and Slab (Limited)	10¾
10	9	Highland Peat Fuel (Limited)	7
50	25	London & Glasgow Engineering & Iron Shipbuilding	25½
1	1	North Cornwall Kaolin (Limited)	1
20	9½	Peruvian Nitrate (Limited)	7
10	10	Scottish Wagon Company (Limited)	12
10	1	Ditto New	31s.

Last day for this account March 27; settling day, March 31.

NOTE.—The above list of mines and auxiliary associations is as full as can be ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch investors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring a quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in this list, they will be good enough to communicate the name of the company with any other particulars as full as possible.

J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Broker.

Post Office Buildings, Stirling, March 11.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

March 11.—Lord Aberdare's letter has been the principal event of the week; when it first appeared it was hoped that the letter would heal the differences between the disputants. This hope, however, has proved fallacious, and the breach appears as wide as ever. There can be no doubt that his lordship has spent considerable time and trouble in gleaning the information contained in his letter, and were the men allowed to use their own discretion there can be no doubt that the majority of them would be only too willing to resume work; but this will not be brought about whilst outsiders, for their own ends, sow fresh dissensions. Almost simultaneously with the issue of his lordship's letter, Mr. Halliday appeared in the locality again, and addressed a large meeting of the miners at Aberdare, the consequences of which was that a resolution entirely antagonistic to the spirit of this letter was passed. Mr. Halliday holds out the delusive hope that by remaining firm they will in the end gain a victory. Those who know the masters best, and their determination to fight the matter out to the bitter end, can form the best judgment as to what the result will be to the men.

There is little fresh to report in connection with the Iron Trade. Matters stand just the same as they did last week. The trade in this staple commodity is undoubtedly slack, inasmuch as that if all the men were ready and willing to work at once it would be difficult, and, in fact, almost impossible, to find employment for them. Whether the buyers are merely withholding their orders to see how affairs are settled in South Wales, or whether they really have no orders to give out is, of course, hard to say, but from the general appearance of things we rather incline to the former. More furnaces have undergone the blowing-out operation, those at the Plymouth Works are now nearly all out, and other localities are following the example. An accident of an alarming character happened at the Cwmtillery Collieries the other day, by which over 2000 men were thrown out of temporary employ. It appears that the accident was brought about by the overflowing of the River Tillery, by which the collieries were flooded. The loss of property will be very great,

ld it will take some time to get the collieries into working order gain. A notable fact in connection with the strike and lock-out is hat coal is being brought to Cardiff from other ports, and is sold at ess price than coal raised in the district; this must be rather awk-ard for the masters.

The first annual meeting of the Bilson and Crump Meadow Colliery Company, at which a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. was recommended to be declared, was held on Wednesday. Considering the strike which took place during the year at the company's colliery, the shareholders have every reason to congratulate themselves on receiving so liberal a distribution.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 11.—The principal event of the week in connection with the collieries of North Derbyshire and South Yorkshire has been the conference between a committee of the Masters' Association and the representatives of that of the men, which took place at Sheffield, on Monday, to consider the question of a reduction of wages. Mr. C. Markham, the Vice-Chairman of the Colliery Owners' Association, occupied the chair, and briefly drew attention to the altered state of the coal trade, both as to price and demand, and proposed a reduction of wages to the extent of 10 per cent. Mr. Normansell said the deputation on the part of the men could not then give an answer, as the proposal would have to be laid before the various lodges. It may be said that from October, 1871, to March, 1873, the men had received advances equal to 57½ per cent. Since then there has been a reduction of 12½ per cent., so that at the present time the wages paid are equal to an advance of rather better than 7*s.* 6*d.* per 1*l.* Up to July, 1872, the advance of wages was only 22½ per cent., whilst, if we take the cost of coal in London as any criterion to act upon, we find that it is now 1*s.* per ton less than it was then. Since then, however, the advance has been 35 per cent., so that it will be seen the colliery owners were fully justified in asking for a considerable reduction of wages. Their moderate demand, we believe, will be acquiesced in by the men at the meeting which is to take place on Monday next. The Coal Trade, it may be said, is moderately good in Derbyshire, and a very fair tonnage of households has been sent to London, the quantity sent from Clay Cross alone during last month having been upwards of 25,000 tons. From Langley Mill nearly 17,000 tons were sent, but a great increase from that place will be the result of the new line between Derby and Nottingham, which the Great Northern is most energetically pushing forward.

The Sheffield Trade in some branches is rather better than it has been, and the work more plentiful. Heavy armour-plates for ships and shields for land works keep the two great firms, who appear to be the only rollers of them, tolerably busy. There is also a little more doing in railway material and Bessemer rails and springs. Cutlery has not undergone much change, except in the finer qualities of table and pen knives. The Coal Trade of South Yorkshire is by no means brisk, and prices are going down; indeed, it is evident that anything like present rates cannot be maintained when so many collieries are being opened out in all directions, and our exports decreasing. Coal-cutting machinery appears to be making some progress. At the Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery there are now three machines, and two more are being made to work in the thin seams. Messrs. Hurd and Simpson have offered the Sharlston Company, the directors of which say the cost of raising coal has been about 9*s.* per ton, to raise it and pay all expenses at 6*s.* The company it may be stated, has paid no dividend for the last year, and the offer appears to be likely to ensure one. At Ossett there are two of Messrs. Firth's pick-machines constantly going, and doing very good work in a thin seam. With the great advantage which a machine has over hand work in economy and rapidity, the wonder is that colliery owners have not paid more attention to that mode of raising coal. Still, we believe the harvest is fast approaching for the inventors.

MANUFATURE OF CAST-IRON.—The improvements proposed by Colonel G. de Luna Byron, of New York, consists in alloying cast-iron while in a molten state with copper, tin, zinc, manganese, and antimony. This flux is melted in crucible and mixed with iron, whereby the oxides, sulphur, and phosphorus are removed and reducing the carbon therein.

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THE HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.
By DRS. PULTE and EPPS.
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A Chest of Medicines, book enclosed, £3 10*s.* or £5 5*s.*
JAMES EPPS and Co., 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEAL TREMAYNE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Petition for the WINDING-UP of the above-named company by the Court was, on the 6th day of March instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by William Harvey, Henry Whitford, William West, William John Rawlings, William Husband, Francis Harvey, and Nicholas James West, carrying on business at Hayle, within the said Stannaries, as General Merchants, under the style or firm of "Harvey and Co.," shareholders, and claiming to be also creditors of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Law Institution, Chancery-lane, London, on Monday, the 22nd day of March instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 18th day of March instant, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall.
(Petitioner's Solicitors.)
GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, AND RAWLE, 1, Bedford-row, London.
(Agents of the said Solicitors.)
Dated Truro, March 6th, 1875.

UNRESERVED SALE OF MINE MATERIALS.

MR. R. H. CADE has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (without the least reserve), on Monday, the 15th March next, commencing at noon precisely, at FLORENCE CONSOLS TIN MINES, in the parish of Perranuthnoe, near Marazion, in the county of Cornwall, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

THEREON, COMPRISING

ONE 70 in. extra strong CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in shaft, and 12 ft. in cylinder; with TWO BOILERS, about 12 tons each.
ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMPING and STAMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 10 and 11 tons each, with working gear complete.
ONE 20-horse power double cylinder ENGINE and BOILER, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.
At Walter's Shaft, a powerful 12 arm capstan, new; 10 fms. 9 in. drawing lift; 20 fms. 18 in. plunger lift; 16 in. pole, stuffing box, and glands, complete; 40 fms. 11 in. plunger lift, with pole complete; 70 fms. pitch pine rods, 14 in. and 15 in. square; 150 fms. 14 in. capstan rope; a large shears, and sheaves, new; 110 fms. 2¼ in. round iron flat rods.
At Eliza's Shaft. 32 fms. 1¾ in. iron rods; 18 fms. 2⅝ in. ditto; 1 spare 14 ft. 18 in. pole, with stuffing box and glands, complete; 1 spare 10 fm. 18 in. drawing lift, with bucket, 17 in. bucket and rods, complete; 5 fms. 3 ft. of 10 in. pumps; 1 18 in. sinking windbore, new; 370 fms. iron stave ladders; 1 double winch; pulleys and stands; 200 fms. 11 in. launders; 8 arm capstan, with 100 fms. ¾ in. capstan chain; balance bob; a shears and shieves, complete; 50 fms. 7 in. wood rods; 26 fms. 3 in. iron rods; 16 fms. 15 in. drawing lift; 10 fms. 15 in. drawing lift, with rods; 25 fms. ⅞ in. chain, rods and pulleys, complete; 10 fms. 10 in. spare pitwork; 40 fms. 7 in. plunger lift, stuffing box and pole, complete.
A smiths' shop, 2 bellows, anvils, smiths' tools, a lot of new and old iron, carpenters' shed and tool house, with all extra mining materials, stores, &c.; miner's dry house, with tube and fire doors, complete, almost new; pay house; powder house; 50 fms. of zinc air pipes; a quantity of wood ditto.
Dressing house; dressing floors; 28 stamps complete; 5 round buddles; 1 14 ft. bed revolving calciner; weighing machine, to weigh 8 tons; 100 fms. hemp falls, and a quantity of other stores; 3 horse whims, with kibbles and gear; horse whim chain; material house, and stores; 5 beams, scales and weights; 7 horse whim kibbles; 2 large water barrels; a quantity of spare materials; and the account-house furniture.
The above engines and materials will be found of the best description, in excellent condition, and will be unreservedly sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. The lots being numerous, a punctual attendance is solicited.
For further particulars apply to Captain SKEWIS, on the Mines; or to the Auctioneer, Meneage street, Helston.—Helston, Feb. 19, 1875.

MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, UNDER A MORTGAGE DEED.

MESSRS. MURRELL, SCOBELL, AND MASTERMAN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Thursday, 18th March, at Two o'clock precisely, the

BALLACORKISH SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINE,

Situate in the parish of Rushen and Arbory, near Port St. Mary, in the Isle of Man, held from the Crown at £1 per annum and certain royalties, together with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS, &c.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., Mining Engineer, 2, Coleman-street Buildings, City, who will show a plan of the mine; of Messrs. LEAROYD and LEAROYD, Solicitors, Albion Chambers, opposite Moorgate-street Railway Station; and of the Auctioneers, No. 1, Walbrook, Mansion House, London.

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

POOL PARK (MINERA) MINE, NEAR WREXHAM.

TO PROPRIETORS OF LEAD MINES, PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC OR LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.

SALE OF THE BENEFICIAL INTEREST OF THE LESSEES IN THE LEASE AND PLANT OF THE ABOVE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, BY MESSRS. BAUGH, JONES, and Co., at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham, on Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1875, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as shall then be produced, the BENEFICIAL INTEREST of the LESSEES in the POOL PARK (MINERA) MINE, under a piece of waste or mountain land, part of Minera Mountain, in the township of Esclusham above, in the parish of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh, North Wales, being part of the lordship or lordships of Bromfield and Yale, and the surface of adjoining lands, with certain liberties of working and getting the mines and minerals, at a royalty of £1 per ton for lead ore, 1-20th for copper ore, and 1-10th for other minerials. There is a house for the agent, also a house, office, smithy, store-room, &c. The mine is held from the Duke of Westminster, under a lease for 21 years, from the 24th of December, 1873.
And also the WORKING PLANT, consisting of a horizontal winding ENGINE (17 in. cylinder), with egg-end BOILER, 33 ft. long; 9 ft. WATER-WHEEL; working crusher, and round buddle; one whimsey; pit-head; wire and hemp winding ropes; rails underground and on surface; smithy materials, &c.
To view the premises, apply to Mr. S. MICHELL, Minera, Wrexham.
Application for further particulars and information to be made to the Auctioneers, Messrs. BAUGH, JONES, and Co., Wrexham; Mr. S. MICHELL, Minera, Wrexham; or to Messrs. SUTTON and ELLIOTT, Solicitors, 17, Brown street, Manchester.

ASHBURTON, DEVON.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Golden Lion Hotel, Ashburton, on Saturday, the 27th day of March, at Three o'clock in the afternoon (subject to such conditions as shall then be read), the fee simple and inheritance of and in all that well-known TIN AND COPPER MINE, formerly called the

WHEAL UNION MINE,

Near the Stannary Town of ASHBURTON, consisting of above 88 acres, called "Storm's Down," in which various tin lodes have been worked for centuries by water power only, and very large quantities of tin, copper, and arsenic have been obtained. Tin is now in sight, ready to be brought out through a tunnel recently cut. There are also many other lodes known to exist, which have not yet been worked. Thirty-eight acres of the land are enclosed in fourfields for cultivation, and above nine acres are filled with fir trees, &c., of good size, suited for mining purposes. There are also TWO COTTAGES, and other mining requirements.
This valuable property is now to be sold on account of family arrangements, and is well suited for a company, or private individual.
A great portion of the property could be worked with little outlay for machinery, and is within three miles of the Ashburton Railway.
For particulars, apply to S. P. KNOWLES, Esq., Highweek, Newton Abbot, where reports, plans, and specimens can be seen; to the Auctioneers, Messrs. BOURNE, Totnes; or to Messrs. WINDEATT and WINDEATT, Solicitors, Totnes and Ashburton.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause "STAMER v. WRIGHT" (1869, S 164), with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, BY W. F. BAMBER (the person appointed by the said Judge), at the North Staffordshire Railway Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, on Thursday, March 18, 1875, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in Eighteen Lots, the undermentioned FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD PROPERTIES, comprising two Freehold Messuages in Brook street, Stoke-upon Trent; two ranges of Stables and Coach-houses behind the same; six Freehold Cottages at Hartshill; a Ground Rent of £23 per annum; certain Freehold and Copyhold Building Land, near to Cliff Ville, Stoke-upon-Trent, containing about 40½ acres; and also certain FREEHOLD COLLIERY LANDS, containing about 45 acres, situate at Bucknall, in the county of Stafford.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had, gratis, from the auctioneer, Mr. CHARLES LYNAM, Surveyor, Stoke-upon-Trent, and at the place of sale; and, in the country, from Messrs. KEARY and MARSHALL, Stoke upon-Trent, Solicitors; and PETER WRIGHT, Esq., Solicitor, Liverpool; and, in London, from Messrs. UPTON, JOHNSON, UPTON, and BUDD, of 20, Austinfriars; Messrs. WEDLAKE and LETTS, of 3, Mitre-court, Temple.—Dated February 25, 1875.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, upon reasonable terms, A VERY EXTENSIVE LEAD MINING SETT, in WALES, situated near to the most celebrated mines of the Principality. The property extends for about two and a half miles upon a very wide and strong lode, which has been proved. Two shafts have been sunk and several levels driven, and a considerable quantity of lead has been sold. There are excellent buildings and machinery. Want of capital is the sole reason for selling. The sett could be divided.
Full particulars can be obtained upon application to "D.," care of Mr. R. F. White, 33, Fleet-street, E.C. Principals only will be treated with, and they must give correct names and address.

LEASE OF MANGANESE MINE FOR SALE.

THE LEASE of 21 years, dating from May, 1873, of the property situated at QUITHER, parish of MILTON ABBOTT, DEVONSHIRE, and adjoining the celebrated Hogston and Chillaton Mines.
Particulars may be had by applying to the subscriber, with whom private offers may be lodged up to 22nd March current.
He does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
80, Renfield-street, Glasgow, 4th March, 1875. WM. HART, JUN.

TO CONTRACTORS, PIT SINKERS, &c.

TO BE LET, BY CONTRACT, to responsible persons, the DEEPENING of No. 2 PIT at GNOLL COLLIERY, NEATH, 40 yards, and the DRIVING of a CROSS MEASURES DRIFT, about 200 yards in length, and other wark.
For full particulars, apply to DOBSON, BROWN, and ADAMS, Guildhall Chambers, Cardiff, to whom Tenders, marked "Gnoll Colliery Works," are to be addressed, on or before the 30th instant.

COUNTY OF MERIONETH, NORTH WALES.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a SETT'S QUARRY, called—

BUARTHMELYN,

In the parish of FESTINIOG, and within half a mile of the Tanygrisiau Station and 140 yards of the Festiniog Railway.
The quarry has just been opened, and a lease granted for 60 years, and it has proved to be one of the best sett's quarries in North Wales, and containing by admeasurement 14A. 0R. 13P.
For price and further particulars, apply Mr. E. JONES, 119, High-street, Port Madoc, North Wales.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE,—IN NEW SOUTH WALES,—
1340 ACRES TIN LANDS,—Lode and Stream.
2430 ACRES COPPER LANDS (portions freehold).
2112 ACRES IRON AND COAL.
2250 ACRES COAL (on sea coast).
4000 ACRES COAL (inland, on railway line).
200 ACRES KEROSENE SHALE.
200 ACRES PLUMBAGO.
105 ACRES FREEHOLD GOLD DEPOSIT (Brown's Creek).
The above properties are all first-class, and on or near railway lines or water carriage, and are the very "pick" of their respective districts (being some of the first selections made).
Liberal terms, either as to purchase or working on royalty, will be given to parties able to carry out arrangements.
Apply to the owner,—
CHARLES W. WREKES, Circular Quay, Sydney, N S.W.

CORNISH ENGINES.

FOR SALE:—
ONE excellent 70 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with metallic piston, with or without three boilers, 13 tons each, with fittings.
ONE good 72 in. CORNISH BEAM ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with inverted cylinder.
ONE superior 50 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke.
ONE first-class 28 in. WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, suitable for a colliery, with drum.
ONE very good 20 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke.
PUMPWORK of all sizes; CORNISH CRUSHERS; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons; and a LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS in general use in mines.
Apply to F. W. MICHELL and Co., Mine Material Depôt, East Carn Brea, Redruth, Cornwall.

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 13½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, 6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, of Yorkshire plates throughout.
Apply to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson-street, London. E.C.

PIT SINKING, WINDING COAL, &c.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power HORIZONTAL, PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE, and VERTICAL STEAM ENGINES, with link motion reversing gear, winding drums, pumping gear, &c., complete.
Also, MORTAR MILLS, COMBINED ENGINES and MORTAR MILLS, SAW TABLES, PIT PULLEYS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE,—An excellent second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; and a 7-ft. PAN MORTAR MILL. Apply to—
BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The pit is sunk 40 yards deep to the seam containing the best description of Cannel. There are six other seams of good coal (the first being King Coal, only 14 yards under it) known to be beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile from a railway station, and also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the working expenses, royalty, rent, and outlay small for a probable get in a few weeks of 40 tons daily at an almost fabulous profit, render the present undertaking one well worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers, or colliery proprietors.
Address, "Q. E. D.," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

ROAD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

A 10-horse power AVELING'S PATENT ROAD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, and THREE 6-ton WAGONS, all in excellent order, and only used for about six months.—Apply to ROAD STEAM ENGINE COMPANY (Limited), 146, Lancefield-street, Glasgow.

TANK LOCOMOTIVES, double 9 in., cheap, strong, and well finished; portable ENGINES, from 4 to 30 horse power—always ready, or in a forward state, with or without winding or pumping gear; vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, of improved design.
Apply to— LEWIN, POOLE WORKS, DORSET.

ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. diameter. Two flues through each. Safe at 40 lbs. pressure working.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 18 in. high pressure HORIZONTAL ENGINES, for winding, fitted with slot link motion. First-class pair of engines.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 15 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES, with slot link motion. Will be sold cheap.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 25-horse power double cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted with slot link motion for winding.
ONE 20-horse power double cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE.
Will be sold cheap, and are in first-class order.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street Boiler Works, Bolton, Lancashire.

ON SALE, ONE 8-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted up with winding drum; slot link motion; made by Clayton and Shuttleworth. Price £130.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 25-in. coupled HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES, with drums and brake gear. Also, ONE PAIR of 22 in. ditto. Will be sold cheap.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE STRONG WELL-BUILT CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, by a first-class maker, equal to new; cylinder, 36 in. bore, 5 ft. stroke. Can be seen standing, and will be sold cheap.
ONE close-built self-contained CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, stands on independent bed on six columns; cylinder, 28 in. bore, 4 ft. stroke. As good as new. Can be seen standing, and will be sold cheap.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry street, Bolton.

BOILERS ON SALE.—FOUR GALLOWAY'S PATENT BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft., safe to work at 70 lbs. on the square inch.
TWO BOILERS, 28 ft. by 7 ft., with two flues through.
TWO BOILERS, 26 ft. by 7 ft., two flues through.
ONE BOILER, 20 ft. by 7 ft., two flues through.
ONE BOILER, 18 ft. by 6 ft. one flue through. Also, several smaller sizes.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 16 horse power double cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE, for winding.
ONE 12-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
ONE 10-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
ONE 8-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
ONE 6-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
Equal to new, and will be sold cheap.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 25-in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 18 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 16 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 15 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 12 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 10 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 7 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
The above engines are now ready for delivery, and fitted with winding drums and brake gear to each pair of engines.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

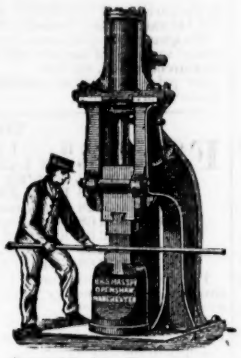
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:—Paris, 1867 Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

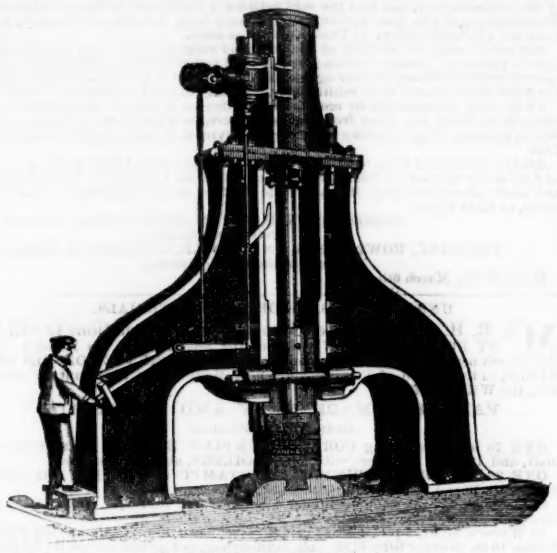
Patentees and Makers of **Double and Single-acting STEAM HAMMERS** of all sizes, from ½ cwt. to **20 tons**, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly **DEAD BLOW**, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. **Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers,** working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the **Foot** of the Smith, and not requiring separate Driver.

SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolt-making, Bending, &c.
STEAM HAMMERS for Engineers, Machinists, Shipbuilders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Coppersmiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds; for straightening Bars, bending Cranks breaking Pig-iron, &c.

Small Hammer with Foot Motion.



General Smithy Hammer.



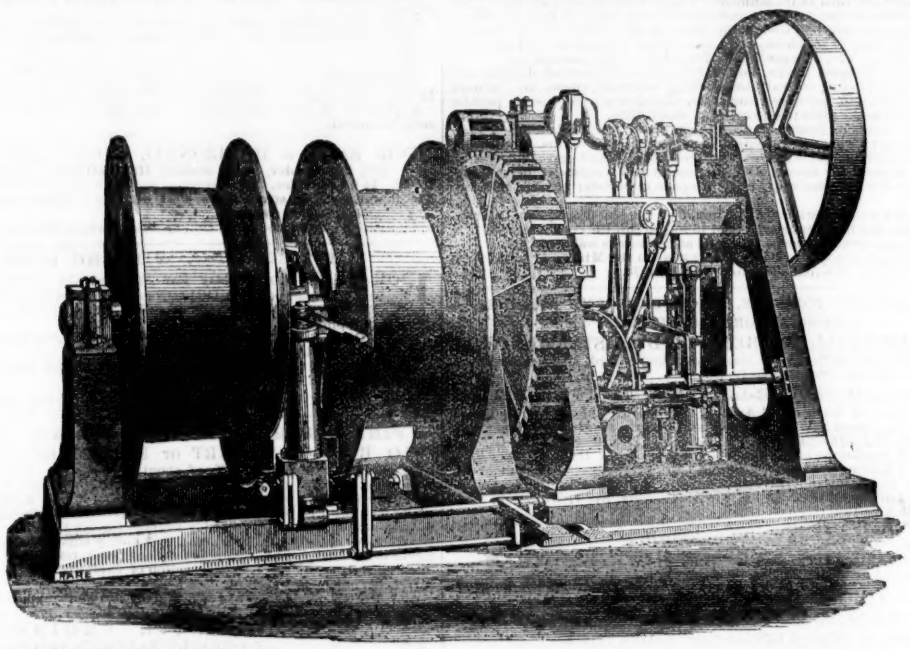
Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.

Special Steam Stamp.

General Smithy Hammer.

From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.

I. G. BASS, 18, BOW STREET, SHEFFIELD.

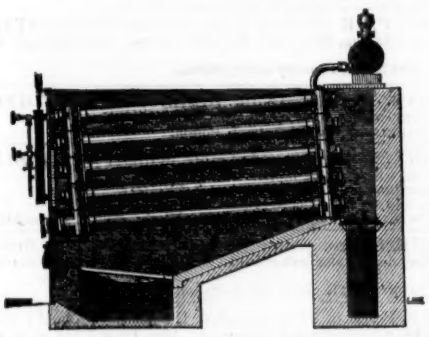


IMPROVED DESIGN of Engine for HAULING, for use with either Steam or Compressed Air.

Takes less room, and can be supplied for less money, than any other Engine of same power.

May also be had with single drum for winding.

IMPORTANT TO STEAM USERS.



THE BARROW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED), having purchased the Patents and Business of the

"HOWARD SAFETY BOILER,"

Desire to call the attention of Steam Users to some important improvements recently introduced in these Boilers, by which any points of objection to previous designs are entirely overcome, whilst the valuable principle, so widely recognised, is retained.

In the improved Boiler there is neither welding, screwing, nor rivetting, and the whole of the interior is readily exposed to view and cleaned out. The more simple construction of the improved Boilers admits also of a substantial reduction in price.

Twenty of the Howard Safety Boilers, of 60-horse power each, are in use at Barrow, and altogether about 800 are successfully at work. The Boilers may also be seen at work at Messrs. J. and F. Howard's, Britannia Ironworks, Bedford.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

THE BARROW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED,

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, LANCASHIRE.

Teams Patent Hemp and Wire Rope Works,

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

DIXON, CORBITT, AND SPENCER,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of **ROUND and FLAT ROPES** of any length for **COLLIERY, RAILWAY, AGRICULTURAL, SHIPPING,** and other purposes, and guaranteed of the highest standard of strength.

Best Selected Charcoal Iron, Best Crucible Cast Steel, and extra strong Improved Steel Round and Flat Wire Ropes; Compound-laid non-rotating Flexible Ropes, in Iron or Steel for small gear and sinking purposes; Best Selected Charcoal Iron Guide Ropes; Galvanised and Plain Ropes for capstans, crabs, suspension bridges, canal towing, &c.; Patent Steel Plough Ropes; Galvanised Signal and Fencing Strands; Copper Rope Lightning Conductors; Steel, Iron, and Copper Sash Cords; Picture Cords; Russian, Italian, and Manilla Hemp Round and Flat Ropes; White and Tarred Hemp and Flax Spun Yarns; Round and Flat Rope Pulleys and Patent Springs for same; Galvanised Wire Rope for Ships' Standing Rigging; Russian, Italian, Manilla, and Coir Cordage; Towlines, Warps, Service and other Lines for Shipping Purposes; Ships' Rigging fitted by experienced workmen.

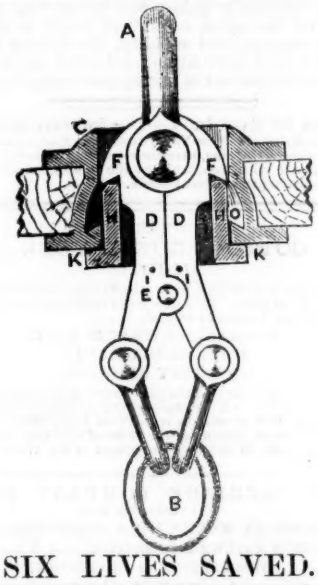
D., C., and S. beg to call special attention to the advantages to be derived by adopting their **EXTRA STRONG IMPROVED STEEL ROPES,** for lifting heavy loads in deep mines, also in hauling from long distances; a considerable reduction is effected in weight, friction materially reduced, and an extra amount of work got out of the rope—a rope 8 lbs. per fathom being equal in strength to an iron rope 20 lbs. per fathom, or an ordinary steel rope 12 lbs. per fathom.

MINING PROSPECTUSES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES should be inserted in the BARNSTAPLE TIMES, published every Tuesday, and in the DEVON POST, published every Saturday, as these papers circulate largely throughout Devon and Cornwall, where many thousands of investors reside. Legal and Public Companies' advertisements, 6d. a line each insertion; Trade and Auctions, 4d. a line; Wanteds, &c., 20 words, 1s.
Published by J. B. JONES, Boutport-street, Barnstaple, Devon to whom all orders, by post or telegraph should be sent.

Second Edition. Just published, price 8s. 6d.
A NEW GUIDE TO THE IRON TRADE
OR, MILL-MANAGERS' AND STOCK-TAKERS' ASSISTANT;
Comprising a Series of New and Comprehensive Tables, practically arranged to show at one view the Weight of Iron required to produce Boiler plates, Sheet-iron, and Flat, Square, and Round Bars, as well as Hoop or Strip Iron of any dimensions. To which is added a variety of Tables for the convenience of Merchants including a Russian Table. BY JAMES ROSE,
To be had on application at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MINERS'
UNDERGROUND SAFETY HATS,
SAME AS USED IN CORNISH MINES,
WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.
H. AND E. MICHELL,
MANUFACTURERS,
PENZANCE, CORNWALL.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

OVERWINDING IMPOSSIBLE.
WALKER'S DETACHING HOOK,
FOR COLLIERIES AND BLAST-FURNACE HOISTS.



SIX LIVES SAVED.

Walker's Hook, at Tockett's sinking, has saved six men's lives On the 6th instant, the kibble was overwound, and but for the hook would have fallen down the pit, where six men were working, 120 ft. below, all of whom would probably have been killed. Thanks, however, to Mr. Walker's invention, the rope alone passed harmlessly over, the kibble remained suspended, and in half-an-hour everything was working as if nothing had occurred.—From the *Northern Echo* August 20, 1874.
Full particulars may be obtained from the Manufacturers,—

THOMAS WALKER & SON,
58, OXFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MINING ENGINEERS, &c.
HADFIELD'S
Steel Colliery Wheels
WITH
PATENT FITTED AXLES AND PEDESTALS.

Also, Hydraulic Cylinders, Pinions, Ship-propellers, Railway Crossings, Skifes for Ploughs, &c.

Also, Cross-heads, Axle-boxes, Horn-blocks Ploughshares, Cultivators, Reaping Machine Fingers, &c.

Hadfield's Steel Foundry Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL CASTINGS,
ATTERCLIFFE, SHEFFIELD.

DYNAMITE

FOR BLASTING PURPOSES, can now be supplied in packages, containing 50 lbs. each, for export to any part of the World.

Nobel's Dynamite, or Safety Giant Blasting Powder,

Is the CHEAPEST and MOST POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE for every kind of MINING and QUARRYING OPERATIONS; for blasting in hard or soft, wet or dry ROCKS; for clearing land of TREE ROOTS and BOULDER STONES; for rending massive BLOCKS of METAL; for SUBAQUEOUS and TORPEDO purposes; and for recovering or clearing away of WRECKS, &c.

ITS SAFETY is evidenced by the total ABSENCE OF ACCIDENTS in transit and storage; it is insensible to heavy shocks, its GIANT POWER being only fully developed when fired with a powerful percussion detonator, and hence its great safety.

As a **SUBSTITUTE FOR GUNPOWDER** its advantages are the GREAT SAVING OF LABOUR, rapidity and INCREASE OF WORK done, FEWER and smaller BORE-HOLES required, greater depth blasted, safety in use NO DANGER FROM TAMPING, absence of smoke, unaffected by damp, &c.

For information, apply to the—

BRITISH DYNAMITE COMPANY (LIMITED), GLASGOW;

OR AT THE

London Export Office, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE DARLINGTON ROCK BORER.

PATENTED IN GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, FRANCE, AND VARIOUS CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.

Makes 300 to 1000 Blows per Minute, as may be required, without Valve or Complicated Gear.

DRIVEN WITH STEAM OR COMPRESSED AIR.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR RAILWAY, QUARRY, AND MINE WORK.

For price and particulars, apply to—

JOHN DARLINGTON,

2, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON

MINING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

THE TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY COMPANY,

85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. WORKS: TUCKINGMILL.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of MINING MACHINERY, TOOLS, MILLWORK, PUMPING, WINDING, & STAMPING ENGINES.

SOLE MAKERS OF

BORLASE'S PATENT ORE-DRESSING MACHINES AND PULVERISERS.

PRICE LISTS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, AND

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN UPON INDENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY AND ROSEWORTHY HAMMER MILLS.

TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, AND 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HANDYSIDE'S SMITHS' HEARTHS AND FORGES

OF ALL SORTS AND SIZES.

For every kind of Smiths' Work, from the large fire with triple blast, for heavy forgings, to the smallest rivet hearth.

NEW AND REDUCED PRICE LIST AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

WORKSHOP HEARTHS

(Nine shapes and sizes), with WATER TUYERES, adapted for Fan or Blower Blast.

PORTABLE FORGES

As illustrated above (four sizes), each complete and self-contained, with a blower which—unlike a fan—is rotated at a slow speed only. These forges are useful either as permanent workshop tools or in colonies, steam-ship engine-rooms, and other places when no steam power or fixed fan is available. Entirely supersedes the use of bellows.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & CO., Limited,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON.—BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, DERBY.

The Business of A. H. & Co., as Bridge Builders, Ironfounders, Makers of Ornamental Ironwork, Malleable Iron Castings, &c., is fully described in their various Catalogues.

SOLE AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,—BENNETT & KENNEDY, 116, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

S. C. HEMMING & CO., 25, Moorgate-street, London,

Manufacturers of Iron Roofing & Galvanised Iron.

Iron Buildings of every description sent to all parts of the World, especially constructed for Hospitals.

S. OWENS AND CO.,

Hydraulic and General Engineers,

WHITEFRIARSSTREET, FLEETSTREET, LONDON

AND AT

195, BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW (W. HUME, AGENT).

MANUFACTURERS OF

BORING TOOLS, for testing ground for Minerals. Bridge foundations, Artesian Wells, &c., to any depth.
No. 26.—Treble Barrel and other Deep Well Pumps.
No. 136.—Vertical and other Portable Steam Engines.
No. 185.—Horizontal and Vertical Steam Pumping Engines.
No. 112.—Single and Double-purchase Crab Winches.
No. 108.—Pulley Blocks of all sizes.
No. 123.—Bottle and other Lifting Jacks.
No. 94.—Double-barrel Pumps, for Mine or Quarry use.
No. 44.—Portable Wrought-iron Pumps, ditto ditto
No. 102,—Bernay's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, of all sizes.

ALSO EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF

HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL MACHINERY,

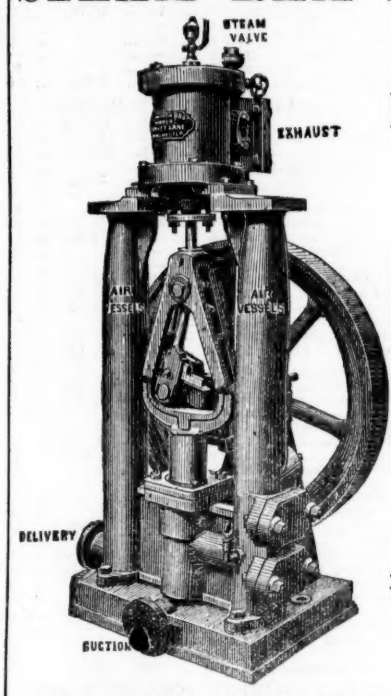
COMPRISING

TURBINES, WATER WHEELS, WIND ENGINES, THE HYDRAULIC RAM, FIRE ENGINES, &c.

Catalogues and Estimates on application.

ASHWORTH'S IMPROVED

STEAM RAM PUMPS.



AWARDED

First Prize MEDALS

AT

MIDDLETON, WORSLEY, OLDHAM, AND MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL SHOWS, September, 1874,

For Neatness, Simplicity, and Efficiency.

Useful to Mill-owners, Colliery Proprietors, Chemical Works, Paper Works, &c.

Single & Double **RAM PUMPS** of all sizes.

Full particulars on application.

ASHLEY LANE MANCHESTER.

PENNANCE

FIRE-CLAY AND BRICK COMPANY,

NEAR REDRUTH, CORNWALL,

Are now selling Fire Goods of superior quality, manufactured from clay which has been subjected to the strongest tests, and proved to resist a greater amount of heat than any yet offered in the market.

Samples and prices on application at the Works; or of

Beer, Musgrave, & Co., Merchants,

FALMOUTH.

INCREASED VALUE OF WATER POWER.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE in the PRICE of COALS has DIRECTED more ATTENTION to WATER-POWER, and to the BEST MANNER of APPLYING IT. For many years it has been, to a great extent, neglected and undervalued. One great objection to it has been the variable nature of most streams in these countries, having abundance of water during the winter half-year, and very little in the dry season. No kind of wheel hitherto known was able to give the proper proportion of power from the smaller quantities of water, so that it became the practice very generally to use steam entirely during the summer half of the year, letting the water go to waste. This is now completely prevented, and the full available power can be obtained from a stream at every season by using

Mac Adam's Variable Turbine.

This wheel (which is now largely in use in England, Scotland, and Ireland) is the only one yet invented which gives proportionate power from both large and small quantities of water. It can be made for using a large winter supply, and yet work with equal efficiency through all variations of quantity down to a fifth, or even less if required. It is easily coupled to a steam-engine, and, in this way, always assists it by whatever amount of power the water is capable of giving, and, therefore, saves so much fuel.

This Turbine is applicable to all heights of fall. It works immersed in the tail-water, so that no part of the fall is lost, and the motion of the wheel is not affected by floods or back-water.

References to places where it is at work will be given on application to the makers,—

MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO.,

ENGINEERS, BELFAST.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500	Alderley Edge, *c*, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—		12 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1875
80000	Bampfylde, *c, i, mn.*, Devon*	1 0 0	4¼	3⅛ 4	6 2 0	0 2 0	June 1873
5500	Blaen Caelan, *s-l*, Cardigan* (£4 sh.)	3 10 0	—		0 10 9	—	—
200	Botallack, *t, c*, St. Just§	116 5 0	55	40 50	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
10000	Bronfloyd,*† *s-l*, Cardigan	1 7 6	—		2 2 0	0 0 6	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, *c*, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	3¼	2¾ 3¼	3 2 6	0 4 0	Nov. 1874
3348	Cargoll, *s-l*, Newlyn§	5 4 5	1½	1 1¼	4 16 3	0 12 6	Oct. 1872
6400	Cashwell, *l*, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—		1 6 6	0 2 6	Aug. 1873
1000	Carn Brea, *c, t*, Illogan†	35 0 0	45	41 43	308 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
6000	Carn. & Jane, *l.** Penrhyndeudraeth	5 0 0	—		0 7 6	0 7 6	June 1873
2450	Cook's Kitchen, *t*, Illogan†§	20 14 9	8½	7½ 8	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, *c*, Tavistock†* §	1 0 0	2	1¾ 2	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
4296	Dolcoath, *c, t*, Camborne	10 14 10	45	43 45	105 16 8	0 12 6	Dec. 1874
6500	Drake Walls, *t, c*, Calstock	5 0 0	—		0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1874
10000	East Balleswidden, *t*, Sancreed*	1 0 0	—		0 2 11	0 0 5	Feb. 1874
6144	East Caradon, *c*, St. Cleer†	2 14 6	1¼	1 1¼	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
300	East Darren, *l*, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—		224 10 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1874
6400	East Pool, *t, c*, Illogan	0 9 9	12	11 12	13 11 3	0 2 6	May 1873
1906	East Wheal Lovell, *t*, Wendron*†	5 19 0	7	5½ 6½	20 7 6	0 7 6	Oct. 1874
5000	Exmouth, *s-l*, Christow	0 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
2800	Foxdale, *l*, Isle of Man*†	25 0 0	—		80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
40000	Glasgow Cara., *c** [30,000 £1 p., 10,000 10s. p.]	1¾	1¾ 1¾		8 7 4	0 1 6	Jan. 1875
15000	Great Laxey, *l*, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	11½	11 11½	17 9 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1875
25000	Great West Van, *t*, Cardigan*	2 0 0	⅛	⅛ ⅜	0 2 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1874
5908	Great Wheal Vor, *t, c*, Helston†§	40 15 0	⅛	⅛ ¼	15 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872
6400	Green Hurth, *l*, Durham*	0 6 0	6¼		1 12 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1874
20000	Grogwinion, *l*, Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	3 3½	0 2 0	0 1 4	Dec. 1874
1880	Gunnislake (Clitters'), *t, c*	5 5 0	1¼		0 2 3	0 1 3	Feb. 1875
1024	Herodsfoot, *l*, near Liskeard†	8 10 0	—	4 5	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
18000	Hingston Downs, *c*,Calstock*† (£1 sh.)	2 5 0	¾	½ ¾	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
25000	Killaloe, *si*, Tipperary	1 0 0	—		0 3 11½	0 0 6	Mar. 1873
400	Lisburne, *l*, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—		564 10 0	1 0 0	July 1874
5120	Lovell, *t*, Wendron	0 10 0	—		0 17 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1874
11000	Melindur Valley, *l*, Cardigan*	3 0 0	—	2¾ 3	0 7 2	0 3 7	Jan. 1875
9000	Minera Mining Co., *l*, Wrexham*.	5 0 0	10	7½ 10	63 17 2	0 2 0	Feb. 1875
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, *cl, c, l**	7 0 0	—		0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
12000	North Hendre, *l*, Wales	2 10 0	—		0 17 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1874
2000	North Levant, *t, c*, St. Just§	12 2 0	3½	3 3½	4 18 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1873
27855	Old Treburgett,* *s-l*, ordinary shares	1 0 0	—		0 0 9	0 0 9	Feb. 1874
9258	Old Treburgett,* *s-l* (10 per ct. pref.)	0 10 0	⅛	⅛ ⅛	0 1 4½	0 0 6	July 1874
5694	Pedn-an-dren, *t*, Redruth§	9 2 0	6	4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5000	Penhalls, *t*, St. Agnes	3 0 0	2	1½ 2	3 9 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1875
45793	Penstruthal, *t, c*, Gwennap	2 0 0	—	¼ ¼	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1874
6000	Phœnix, *t, c*, Linkinhorne§	4 13 4	4	3½ 4	39 19 10	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
1772	Polberro, *t*, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
18000	Prince Patrick,* *s-l*, Holywell	1 0 0	—		0 9 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1875
1120	Providence, *t*, Lelant†§	16 16 7	5	4½ 5	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2000	Queens, *s-l*, Holywell*	2 0 0	—		0 2 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1874
12000	Roman Gravels, *l*, Salop*	7 10 0	12¾	12 13	4 10 6	0 8 6	Dec. 1874
10000	Shelton, *cl, t*, St. Austell	1 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
512	South Caradon, *c*, St. Cleer	1 5 0	110	100 105	719 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1874
5000	South Carn Brea, *c, t*, Illogan§	2 1 6	1¾	1 1¼	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
6000	South Darren, *l*, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—		1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
10000	So. Pr. Patrick,* *s l.* (8000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1875
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, *t**	3 10 0	—		0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, *l*, Salop*	6 0 0	9¼	9¼ 9¾	3 8 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
6000	Tincroft, *c, t*, Pool, Illogan†	9 0 0	23	22 23	47 18 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1875
15000	Tretoil,* *t, i*, Bodmin	2 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1874
4000	Trumpet Consols, *t*, Helston§	7 10 0	1¾	¾ 1¼	9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Van, *l*, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	25	22 24	13 19 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1874
3900	W. Chiverton, *l*, Perranzabuloe†§	11 10 0	3	3 3½	52 10 0	0 5 0	June 1873
512	West Tolgus, *c*, Redruth	98 0 0	60	47½ 50	4 15 0	1 5 0	Feb. 1875
2048	West Wheal Frances, *t*, Illogan	27 3 9	10	9 10	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
512	Wheal Basset, *c*, Illogan†	5 2 6	12½	7½ 10	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
2048	Wheal Jane, *t*, Kea	2 13 10	4½	4 4¼	11 0 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1874
4295	Wheal Kitty, *t*, St. Agnes	5 4 6	5¼	4¾ 5	11 19 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1874
896	Wheal Margaret, *t*, Uny Lelant§	15 17 6	—		82 2 3	0 10 0	May 1872
80	Wheal Owles, *t*, St. Just§	76 5 0	75	70 75	522 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
6000	Wheal Prussia, *t*, Redruth	2 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1874
12000	Wheal Russell, *c*, Tavistock	1 0 0	—		0 3 3	0 0 6	Nov. 1874
10000	Wheal Whisper, *t, c*, Warleggan*	1 0 0	—		0 1 6	0 0 6	May 1873
25000	Wicklow *c, sul, i*, Wicklow	2 10 0	—		52 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
10000	Wye Valley, *l*, Montgomery*	3 0 0	3¼	3 3¼	0 2 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1875

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

35500	Alamillos, *l*, Spain*†	2 0 0	2¼	1¼ 2¼	1 5 9	0 2 0	Sept. 1874
30000	Almada and Tirito Consol., *s**†	1 0 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	0 4 3	0 1 0	May 1873
20000	Australian, *c*, South Australia†	7 7 6	1¾	1½ 1¾	0 13 6	0 2 0	Aug. 1874
10000	Battle Mountain,* *c*, (6240 part pd.)	5 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Birdseye Creek, *g*, California*	4 0 0	2½	2 2¼	0 14 0	0 2 6	June 1874
6000	Bensberg, *l*, Germany*	10 0 0	—		0 17 4	0 8 0	July 1873
12320	Burra Burra,* *c*, So. Australia	5 0 0	—		66 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
20000	Caps Copper Mining,*† So. Africa	7 0 0	33	31½ 32½	19 15 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1875
40000	Cedar Creek, *g*, California*	5 0 0	1⅞	1½ 1⅝	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1873
30000	Central American Association*†	0 16 6	—		0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
15000	Chicago, *s*, Utah*	10 0 0	—		1 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1875
21000	Colorado Terrible, *s-l*, Colorado*†	5 0 0	3¾	3½ 3¾	0 13 6	0 4 0	Jan. 1875
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey*†	0 16 0	⅜	⅜ ⅜	2 5 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
93500	Eberhardt and Aurora, *s*, Nevada*†	10 0 0	4½	3¾ 4	1 0 0	0 1 0	July 1871
2352	Eldorado, *g*, Nova Scotia*	10 0 0	—		2 5 0	0 15 0	June 1873
60000	Emma,* *g, s*, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	1¾	1¾ 1⅝	3 12 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
70000	English and Australian, *c*† S. Aust.	2 10 0	1¾	1½ 1¾	2 10 9	0 2 6	Mar. 1875
15000	Ferguson, *g*, California*	2 0 0	—		0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1872
30000	Flagstaff, *s*, Utah*	10 0 0	3½	2⅞ 3½	4 2 0	0 5 0	July 1873
25000	Fortuna, *l*, Spain*†	2 0 0	5¼	4¾ 5¼	4 6 10	0 2 6	Sept. 1874
30000	Gold Run, *hyd.*	1 0 0	1	⅞ 1	0 2 4	0 0 4	Oct. 1872
68000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia†	1 3 0	¼	⅛ ¼	0 2 4	0 0 6	June 1873
20000	Last Chance, *s*,* Utah	5 0 0	1¼	⅞ 1⅛	0 14 0	0 2 0	July 1873
15000	Linares, *l*, Spain*†	3 0 0	4½	4 4½	14 14 2	0 3 4	Sept. 1874
7837	Lusitanian, Portugal*† (£5 shares).	3 10 0	1¾	¾ 1¼	1 11 6	0 1 6	Mar. 1873
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, *c, s*	10 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
5000	Mountain Chief, *s*, Utah*	10 0 0	—		0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
18000	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, *cl, i.*	30 0 0	—		6 0 0	0 3 0	July 1873
10000	Pontgibaud, *s-l*, France†	20 0 0	22	20 22	15 16 8	0 19 0	June 1874
100000	Port Phillip, *g*, Clunes*†	1 0 0	—	⅛ ¼	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
54000	Richmond Consols, *s*, Nevada*†	5 0 0	7½	7 7¼ xd	2 6 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1875
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.*†	1 0 0	1⅜	1⅜ 1½	15 per cent.		Nov. 1874
112500	Sierra Buttes, *g*, California*†	2 0 0	2⅜	2 2¼	1 10 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1874
40000	South Aurora, *s*, Nevada*	5 0 0	⅜	⅛ ⅜	0 14 2	0 2 0	Nov. 1873
£253000	St. John del Rey*† (£5 stock and multiples dealt in)		295	285			10 p. ct. for ½ year Dec. 1874
15000	Sweetland Creek, *g*, California*†	4 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	3 0 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1874
20000	Tolima, *g, s** (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	4 10 0	3¾	3 3¼	0 11 6	0 6 6	May 1874
500	Westphalian, *s-l, c*, Prussia*	20 0 0	—		54 0 0	20 0 0	Dec. 1873
15000	Western Andes, *s** (New Granada).	5 0 0	5¼	5 5¼	1 13 4	0 10 0	Oct. 1874

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
20000	Anglo-Australian, *g*, Victoria*	2 10 0	—		Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, *g*, Victoria*†	2 10 0	1½	1¼ 1⅛	Fully pd.
3000	Bellavista, *s*, Peru* (£10 shares)	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Blue Tent, *hyd.*, California	5 0 0	5¼	5 5¼	Fully pd.
50000	Braganza, *g*, Brazil*†	0 15 0	—		Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, *s*, Utah*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50152	Chontales, *g, s*, Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 18s.)	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, *s*, Colorado*	5 0 0	⅜	⅜ ⅝	Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, *g*, Plumas County, California*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
100000	Cuiaba, *g*, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0 17 6	—		June 1872
10000	Douglas, *s*, Georgetown, Col.	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—		Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, *g, s*, California*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
55000	Frontino and Bolivia, *g*, New Granada*†	2 0 0	⅜	⅛ ¼	Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, *g**	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
10000	Goetzel Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 0 0	—		Fully pd.
40000	Holcombe Valley, *g*,* California	1 0 0	1½	1 1⅛	July 1873
6000	Hornachos,* *s-l*, (£10 shares) Spain	9 0 0	—		Jan. 1874
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
20000	Independence, *g*, California*	5 0 0	3¼	3 3¼	Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., *g, s*, California*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50000	Javali, *g*, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	⅛	⅜ ⅝	Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa,* *l, z*, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 12 6	—		Sept. 1874
65000	London and California, *g*†	2 0 0	⅜	⅝ ⅞	Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, *g*, Colombia* (65000 issued)	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾	Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, *l*, Spain*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
40000	Malpaso, *g*, Colombia* (10000 pref. shares, 15s. paid)	1 0 0	⅛	⅝ ⅞	Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, *c*, Honnef, Germany*	5 5 0	—		Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co.,* N. Scot.	2 0 0	—		Allotment
6000	Monte Loreto, *g, c*, Italy*	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
15000	New Pacific, *g, s*, Nevada*	0 10 0	3⅝	¼ ⅜	Dec. 1874
66000	New Quebrada, *c*, Venezuela*	5 0 0	3½	4 4½	Fully pd.
50000	New Rosario, *s*, Mexico*	1 0 0	3⅝	¼ ⅜	Fully pd.
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, *g*, Coromandel*	5 0 0	1½	1 1⅝	Fully pd.
10000	Newfoundland,* *j*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
20000	North American, *g**	4 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50000	Panulcillo, *c*, Chili*† (£50000 debentures)	4 0 0	1⅜	⅞ 1⅛	Fully pd.
80000	Pestarena United, *g*, Italy*†	3 0 0	—		Fully pd.
50000	Rica, *g*, Colombia* (40000 issued)	1 0 0	3⅝	⅛ ¼	Fully pd.
100000	Rio Tinto,* *c*, Huelva, Spain	10 0 0	10	9 9½	Jan. 1874
100000	Rosea Grande, *g*, Brazil*† (£1 shares)	0 19 0	—		July 1872
32500	Ruby Consolidated, *s*, Nevada*	10 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Russia, *c*, Orenburg and Uta*†	10 0 0	3¼	2¾ 3¼	Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, *c*, Chili*	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Santa Barbara,* *g*, Brazil (10000 new 10s. sh., 2s. 6d. pd.)	0 9 6	¾	½ ¾	Mar. 1872
10000	Silver Plume, *s*, Colorado*	1 0 0	—		Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, *s*, Colorado*	2 0 0	—		Fully pd.
26000	St. Lawrence, *g*,* California	5 0 0	—		Fully pd.
30000	Tecoma, *s*, Utah*	10 0 0	1½	1¼ 1⅜	Fully pd.
20000	Thornhill Reef, *g*, Australia*	1 0 0	⅜	⅛ ⅜	Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, *s*, Mexico*†§	28 10 2	3½	2¾ 3¼	May 1868
14000	Utah, *c, s-l*, Utah*	5 0 0	⅜	⅛ ¼	Fully pd.
25000	Victoria (London)*, *g*, Australia (25,000 sh. 16s. pd.)	1 0 0	—		Fully pd
75000	Yorke Peninsula, *c*, South Australia	1 0 0	⅜	¾ ⅝	Fully pd.
40000	Yorke Peninsula, *c*, South Australia Preference	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	Fully pd.

§ Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.
25000	Aberdaunant, *l*, Llanidloes*	1 0 0	1½	1¼ 1⅝
10000	Aberystwith,* *s-l*, Cardigan	5 0 0	—	
12000	Assheton, *l*, Carnarvonshire*	5 0 0	1½	1¼ 1⅝
50000	Ballycummisk,* *c*, Schull	2 0 0	—	
12000	Bedford Consols, *c*, Tavistock	1 7 0	—	
12000	Bedford United, *c*, Tavistock	1 17 6	⅜	⅛ ⅜
25000	Belstone,* *c*, Devon (3000 sh. 10s. pd.)	1 0 0	2	1¼ 2
5000	Blue Hills, *t, c*, St. Agnes	2 4 6	—	
15000	Bog, *l*, Shropshire*	2 0 0	⅜	⅛ ⅜
12000	Bowden Hill,* *mn*	1 0 0	—	
20000	Brynambor, *l*, Cardigan	1 0 0	—	
30000	Burrow& Butson,* *t, c, bl*, St. Agnes	1 0 0	—	
20000	Burra Burra,* *t, c, bl*, Kenwyn	1 0 0	—	
5468	Bwadrain, *s-l*, Cardigan* (£4 shares).	3 16 0	—	
4896	Bwlch Consols, *s-l*, Cardigan*‖ (£5 sh.)	4 17 6	—	
12000	Cae Gynon, *l*, Cardiganshire*†	2 0 0	—	
30000	Caldbeck Fells, *l*, Cumberland*	2 0 0	—	
600	Carden* (£10 shares)	4 0 0	—	
5584	Carn Camborne, *c, t*, Camborne	5 3 6	¾	⅛ ¾
10000	Castle Gate, *t*, St. Colomb*	1 0 0	—	
10000	Cathedral, *t, c*, Gwennap*	1 10 0	1¾	1 1¼
3000	Cefn Brwyno (lim. to £5)	5 0 0	—	
10000	Central Van,* *l, bl*, Llanidloes	5 0 0	—	
24000	Court Grange, *s l*, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
24051	Crenver & Abraham*† (25949 sh. £1).	2 0 0	⅛	¼
15000	Cwm Bychan,* *s-l*, Montgomery	1 0 0	—	
15000	Cwm Nant Ddu,* *l*, Montgomery	1 0 0	—	
10000	Cwm Ricket and Maesnant, *l*, Mont.*	2 11 0	—	
256	Cwmystwith, *l*, Cardiganshire‖	60 0 0	—	
15000	Deer Park, *t, c*, Tavistock	2 0 0	—	
10000	Denbighshire Consolidated, *l**	3 0 0	3	2 3
656	Ding Dong, *t*, Gulval	49 14 6	8	7 8
12000	Dolwen Consols, *l*, Cardigan*	1 0 0	—	
10000	Dubby Syke, *l*, Durham*	9 5 0	⅛	⅛ ⅛
10000	Duchy Great Consols, *c*, Calstock	3 0 0	—	
15000	Dyliffe,* *l*, Montgomeryshire	6 0 0	—	
512	East Basset, *c*, Redruth†‖	73 10 0	4	3 4
800	East Black Craig,* *l.*, Scotland	25 0 0	—	
3000	East Boscaswell, *t*, St. Just	5 0 0	—	
6000	East Bottle Hill Cons., *t, c*, Plympton	3 0 0	—	
4000	East Chiverton, *l*, Perranzabuloe	6 5 0	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜
3000	East Dolcoath, *t*, Illogan	10 0 0	—	
6000	East Grenville, *c*, Camborne	7 2 6	⅝	⅜ ⅝
4000	East Gunnislake and So. Bedford, *c.*.	13 13 0	—	
50000	East Llangynog, *l*, Montgomery*	2 0 0	—	
30000	E. Nant-y-mwyn,* *l*, Brecknockshire.	1 0 0	—	
15000	East Van, *l*, Llanidloes*	5 0 0	1	¾ 1
20000	Elgar,* *s-l*, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	—	
5000	Flintshire,* *l*	6 0 0	—	
12800	Florence and Tonkin United* *l.*	0 10 0	—	
10000	Franco Consols, *t, c**	1 0 0	—	
5000	Frank Mills, *l*, Christow	4 16 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝
8000	Fronvellan, *l*, Mont.* [4000 sh. fy. pd.]	0 15 0	—	
18000	Furze Hill, *t*, Tavis.*	1 0 0	—	
3950	Gawton, *c*, Tavistock	3 17 6	⅝	⅜ ⅝
5000	Gem, *t*, Whitchurch	2 10 0	—	
12500	Gilfach, *s-l*, Llangadock	2 0 0	—	
10000	Glan Severn, *s-l*, Flintshire	1 0 0	—	
15000	Gobbett, *t*, Dartmoor	1 0 0	—	
12000	Goginan, and Level Newydd, Card., *l*	1 5 0	—	
7500	Gorsedd and Merllyn Consols, *l*, Flint	2 10 0	—	
10000	Great Mountain, *s-l*, Carnarvon*	1 0 0	—	
2000	Great Retallack, *s-l, b*, Perranzabuloe	3 8 0	—	
4400	Gt. West Chiverton, *s-l* (8000 shares).	2 10 0	—	
4096	Great Wh. Lovell, *t*, Wendron	3 4 0	—	
12000	Islay, *l*, Scotland*	1 0 0	—	
6000	Keswick United, *l**	5 0 0	—	
6000	Killifreth, *t*, Chacewater	1 2 0	—	
25000	Kingston Consols, *s-l*, Cornwall	1 0 0	1¼	1⅛ 1¼
12000	Ladywell,* *l*, Salop	2 10 0	2⅞	2½ 3
2500	Levant, *c, t*, St. Just	8 10 0	—	
10000	Llanarmon, Denbigh	2 0 0	—	
14000	Llanidloes, *l*, Montgomery*	3 0 0	3½	2¾ 3
30000	Llanrwst, *l*, Carnarvon	2 0 0	2⅝	2⅜ 2½
17000	Llywernog, *l*, Cardiganshire	0 16 0	—	
9000	Marke Valley, *c*, Caradon*	4 18 6	1¾	1 1¼
6000	Medlyn Moor, *t*, Wendron	0 12 10	—	
8000	Melianear, *c*, Hayle*	4 0 0	—	
25000	Mount Dalby, *s-l*, Isle of Man*	1 0 0	—	
2524	Nangiles, *t, c*, Kea	9 14 0	⅜	⅛ ⅜
4000	Nanty, *l*, Montgomeryshire*	1 0 0	—	
2000	Nant y-Ricket,* *c, l*, Montgom.	5 0 0	—	
10000	New Beldon, *l*, Northumberland*	1 0 0	—	
20000	New Consols, *c*, Tavistock*	3 0 0	2¾	2 2¼
8000	New Dolcoath, *t, c*, Camborne*	3 0 0	1¾	1 1⅛
16000	New Fowey Consols, *t*, St. Blazey*	3 0 0	—	1⅛ 2
4096	New East Lovell, *t*, Wendron	0 10 0	—	
2000	New Hendra, *t*, Breage	2 7 0	1¾	1 1¼
15000	New North Tamar,* *s-l*, Beerferris	2 0 0	2¾	2 2¼
6400	New Pembroke, *t, c*, Par Station	5 4 6	1	⅞ 1
5000	New Rosewarne, *c*, Gwinear	4 17 0	¾	⅜ ¾
3200	New South Merlyn, *l*, Flint*	2 10 0	—	
5000	New St. Blazey,* *t*, Cornwall	0 17 6	—	
1200	New West Rosewarne, *t*, Gwinear	8 10 0	1½	1 1¼
4000	New Wh. Grylls, *t*, Perranuthnoe	0 16 6	—	
1200	New Wh. Seton, *c*, Camborne	36 16 8	⅝	½ ⅝
25000	North Laxey*	2 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞
20000	North Prince Patrick,* *l*, Holywell	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
2000	North Wheal Towan, *t, c*, Illogan	1 19 6	—	
10000	North Pool,* *c* (Res. 2500, Deb. 500*l.*)	2 0 0	1	½ 1
1000	North Rosewarne, *c*, Gwinear	6 12 6	—	
8000	North Treleigh Wood, *t*, Redruth*	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
5936	North Treskerby, *c*, St. Agnes	3 12 10	—	
2000	Old Batholes,* *l*, Salop	1 10 0	—	
6000	Old Talargoch, *l*, Flintshire*	2 0 0	3¼	2 3¼
2500	Old Tincroft, *c, t*, Illogan*	4 0 0	4½	4 4¾
4000	Parbola, *t*, Camborne*	5 0 0	5¼	5 5¾
16923	Parys Mountain,* *c*, Anglesea	8 0 0	½	⅜ ½
2000	Penhale Wheal Vor, *t, c*, Helston*	16 15 0	—	
12000	Pennerley, *l*, Shropshire*	2 0 0	1¾	1½ 1¾
16000	Perkins Beach, *l*, Salop*	1 0 0	⅜	¼ ⅜
12000	Plynlimmon, *l*, Llanidloes*	2 5 0	¼	⅛ ¼
668	Polrose, *t*, Breage	16 0 0	—	
2000	Prideaux Wood, *t*, Llanivery	5 0 0	—	
12800	Prince of Wales, *c*, Calstock‖	1 5 6	½	⅜ ½
15000	Rookhope Valley, *l*, Durham*	4 0 0	¾	⅜ ⅝
5869	Rosewall Hill and Ransom, *t*	4 7 6	⅜	¼ ⅜
6000	Rosewarne United, *c, t*, Gwinear	1 10 0	—	
3000	Russell, *s-l*, Swymbridge	0 6 0	—	
6123	South Condurrow, *t, c*, Camborne‖	6 5 6	4½	4¼ 4⅜
512	South Dolcoath, *c, t*, Redruth	12 5 0	1⅜	1 1⅜
5000	South Great Work, *t*, St. Hilary	2 14 0	—	
12000	South Kit Hill, *t*, Callington*	1 0 0	—	
12000	South Lisburne, *l, bl*, Cardigan*	0 12 6	—	
700	South Margaret, *t*, Ludgvan	1 10 0	—	
12000	South Phœnix, *t, c*, Linkinhorne*	1 0 0	—	
18000	South Roman Gravels, *l*, Salop*	1 10 0	1	¾ 1
6000	South Roskear, *t, c*, Camborne	6 0